FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

26 Aug 87 FBIS-SOV-87-165 i

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

TASS Reports Text Explosion of Conventional Charge AA 1
PRAVDA Views Chemical Weapon Ban Proposals AA 1
[Romanov, 25 Aug]

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Gerasimov News Conference on International Issues CC 1
On Pershing 1A's, U.S. Stand CC 1
On Central American Conference CC 2
On Oil Deliveries to Nicaragua CC 2
[Managua]
On U.S. Naval Moves in Gulf CC 2
Rogachev Notes Issues in 25 Aug Briefing CC 3
On PRC Talks, DRA, Mongolia CC 3
Notes Indochinese Talks CC 4
Talks With Japan To Continue CC 5
Comparison of Petrovskiy Talks With Iraqi Official CC 5
[IZVESTIYA 26 Aug]
Gorbachev Appeal to Disarmament, Development Meeting CC 5
[PRAVDA 26 Aug]
Thanked by Perez de Cuellar CC 7
Petrovskiy Addresses Development Conference CC 7
Delegation Head Kashlev on Vienna CSCE Talks CC 13

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Moscow Comments on U.S. Navy Actions in Gulf A 1
[Levin]

CHINA

Zhao Ziyang Cited on 'Central Issue' of Reform B 1
[PRAVDA 22 Aug]
PRC Acts To Curb Prices of Food, Consumer Goods B 1
[PRAVDA 25 Aug]
Commentary on 2d Round of Border Talks With PRC B 2
[Ivanov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS Analyst on U.S.-Japanese Nuclear Accord C 1
[Biryukov]
'Espionage Equipment' Found in Japanese Shipment C 2
Soviet, Japanese Mayors End Meeting in Irkutsk C 3
Soviet-Japanese Trade Union Talks Begin 24 Aug C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Paper Critical of ASEAN Stand on Cambodia D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Aug]
Vietnamese Study USSR Cadre Policy, Restructuring D 1
[PRAVDA 22 Aug]

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Mission Reportedly Goes to Oman To Open Embassy E 1
[Kuwait KUNA]
TASS Cites Libyan Envoy on Chadian 'Attack' E 1
Syrian Parliamentary Delegation Departs 25 Aug E 1
Ryzhkov Meeting With Indian Minister Reported E 2
[PRAVDA 23 Aug]
Tolstykh With Indian Science Minister E 2
[IZVESTIYA 20 Aug]

EAST EUROPE

National Day Greetings Sent to Romanian Leaders G 1
[PRAVDA 23 Aug]
Romanian Ambassador Speech on 43d National Day G 2

WEST EUROPE

FRG's Genscher Cited on Double-Zero Option H 1
Emergency Bundestag Session Called on Pershings H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Trade Talks Held With Honduran Delegation I 1
First Trade Agreement Signed I 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Riga Mayor Blames Helsinki '86 for Disturbances R 1
Portrayal of 'Human Rights Activist' Assailed R 1
Demonstration by 'Downtrodden' in Moscow Reported R 2
[Stockholm]
Ukraine Party Central Committee Secretariat Meets R 3
Treatment of Soldiers Discussed [PRAVDA UKRAINY 18 Aug] R 3
Examines Public Catering [PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Aug] R 6
Heavy Industry Conference Held [PRAVDA UKRAINY 19 Aug] R 8
Gladush Appointed Ukrainian Deputy Premier R 9
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 21 Aug]
CPSU, Government Economy Resolutions Reported R 10
[IZVESTIYA 14 Aug]
Anthology of Documents on Restructuring Published R 12
Tkachenko Deplores Focus on Past Errors R 12
[PRAVDA 21 Aug]
Supreme Soviet Commission Views Transport Problems R 16

AGRICULTURAL

Vitebsk Oblast Harvest Damaged by Bad Weather T 1
[IZVESTIYA 23 Aug]
Media Reports 18-22 August Agricultural Work T 2

MILITARY

Depth of Restructuring in Armed Forces Examined V 1
[Danilenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Aug]

TASS REPORTS TEST EXPLOSION OF CONVENTIONAL CHARGE

LD251640 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union detonated a ground blast of a conventional explosive charge at the test site in the area of the Novaya Zemlya Archipelago today at 6 p.m. Moscow time.

The explosion was carried out with a view to upgrading military technology.

PRAVDA VIEWS CHEMICAL WEAPON BAN PROPOSALS

PM251143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[S. Romanov article: "On the Path Toward a Chemical Weapon Ban"]

[Text] The latest session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference is nearing its end. Within the framework of this forum, talks are being held to conclude a convention on banning chemical weapons, a convention intended once and for all to ban and destroy both this barbaric type of mass destruction weapon and its industrial production base. Many provisions of the convention have been successfully agreed upon during the talks, in which 40 states have been taking part. The real breakthrough occurred in 1986 as a result of a series of Soviet initiatives which resolved fundamental questions that had been preventing agreement on the convention's provisions.

The main question unresolved when the conference's present session began was the problem of inspections on request in the event of suspicion that the convention was being violated. Essentially the differences amounted to whether a state that is suspected of violating the convention is obliged to allow an international inspection group access to any site on its territory for inspection or whether it has the right to refuse to allow such an inspection in exceptional circumstances (for example, with regard to access to a facility unrelated to chemical weapons but of importance from the viewpoint of security interests).

The proposal set out by E.A. Shevardnadze in Geneva on 6 August was aimed at resolving this question, which had long been discussed unsuccessfully at the Disarmament Conference. It was stated that, guided by the interests of achieving the earliest conclusion of a convention, the USSR delegation to the talks on banning chemical weapons proceeds from the premise that it is necessary to give legal backup to the principle of mandatory inspections on request, with no right to refuse such inspections.

It should be particularly stressed that the USSR's policy statement on mandatory inspections on request contains no conditions to devalue it. The USSR believes that the request for inspections may be submitted in respect of any facility or site on the territory of the state party to the convention, or under its jurisdiction or control, and also belonging to a natural or legal person of the state party to the convention in any place where it is suspected that the convention has been violated. The state under suspicion has no right to refuse inspections on request. In this respect inspections on request must be carried out within 48 hours of the request's submission.

To rule out the possibility of using inspections on request to discover secrets unrelated to chemical weapons, we have proposed the elaboration of corresponding procedures governing their conduct. For example, it will be necessary to agree that the instruments used by the international inspectors during the inspection correspond strictly to their duties and that the state under suspicion has access to all such instruments for inspection purposes.

Our proposals take the maximum account of the idea expressed last year by Britain. This concerns the possibility of the state under suspicion proposing alternative measures for the conduct of the inspection to prove that it is not in breach of its commitments. Such measures may include the visual inspection of the site of the convention's alleged violation, the testing of the air around it, and so forth. However, the time limit for agreeing upon the inspection procedures, according to our proposal, should not be more than 48 hours from the submission of the inspection request. If the state that suspects a failure to observe the convention is not satisfied with the alternative measures proposed, the inspection will go ahead as prescribed.

On 6 August the Soviet Union put forward initiatives on other questions connected with the banning of chemical weapons. To create an atmosphere of trust, the USSR invited the participants in the chemical weapons talks to visit the Shikhany military installation to see standard models of our chemical munitions and the technique for destroying chemical weapons. Such a visit is planned for October. We also stated that at some time in the future we will invite experts to a special chemical weapons destruction enterprise which is being built in the region of Chapayevsk city.

Our proposals, submitted in accordance with the principles of the new political thinking, are self-explanatory. It should be particularly noted that in practical terms they unravel the most difficult problems that have occurred at the talks during the elaboration of the convention.

The talks therefore have now entered the final stage. If the other states taking part in them display the political will for agreement and do not create obstacles, a convention on banning chemical weapons will become a reality in the very near future.

In this connection, mention must be made of a negative aspect that is seriously complicating the course of the talks. At a time when there is a very clear prospect of concluding a convention, the United States is still showing no readiness to abandon plans to begin the full-scale production of binary chemical weapons. Does it have to be spelled out that this is incompatible with the world community's goal of the general and complete banning and destruction of chemical weapons?

GERASIMOV NEWS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

On Pershing 1A's, U.S. Stand

LD251612 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- "The Soviet Union makes every effort for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms to make vigorous headway, in particular, in the main direction for today: in reaching agreement on global elimination of medium- and short-range missiles," Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing at the ministry's press centre today.

"Unfortunately, the U.S. side for the present moment evades a constructive working out of key issues. First of all, the 72 American nuclear warheads for the West German short-range missiles remain an obstacle. Still, one would like to hope that our U.S. partners for the talks will become aware of the cruciality of the moment and of the fact that resultativeness of a meeting between the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and the U.S. secretary of state depends on them".

"Inventions have been circulated in the Western press that the Soviet stand on the nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles is ostensibly undergoing changes. References are made, in particular, to the interview given by Soviet scientist Lev Semeyko to the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, in which it was maintained that the Geneva talks would not be frustrated because of that".

"It is appropriate to point out that the Soviet Government's stand is expressed by its official spokesmen. Therefore it would be wrong to seek a reflection of the stand in pronouncements by private persons such as the above-mentioned Soviet scientist".

"The Soviet stand remains the same: We are for the realisation of 'double global zero option', but this requires complete elimination of all medium- and short-range missiles everywhere together with their warheads without any exceptions".

"There is talk in the U.S. press as well as in foreign diplomatic circles in Moscow that the United States has ostensibly suggested the following version to the Soviet side to resolve the Pershing-1A missile issue: Owing to the fact that the missiles have become obsolete already now, one may agree that they may remain and that in five years' time they will cease to exist. The five years will, obviously, be precisely the period for the elimination of short-range missiles. So, a 'global zero option' will work out."

"But even if one admits that the missiles will become obsolete," Gennadiy Gerasimov said, "the American warheads for them will not become obsolete, and will remain available. So, there will be no 'global zero option'."

"There is also talk that the Soviet Union holds a firm stand on the Pershing-1A issue because it allegedly expects to drive a wedge between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)".

"The Soviet Union does not at all intend to drive such a wedge," the USSR Foreign Ministry's spokesman said.

"We are realists and we take into account the cooperation which has developed between the United States and the FRG in many fields, including the military one. We would like through joint efforts to look for ways to remove military confrontation in Europe".

On Central American Conference

LD251619 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- "We in the Soviet Union follows with much interest and attention the practical steps that are being taken by Central American countries to create a mechanism for political settlement in the region in line with the Guatemalan accords of the five presidents", a briefing here today was told by the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov.

"The conference of the foreign ministers of Central Ameri an countries in San Salvador and their recent successful meeting with colleagues from the Contadora Group and the group of support testify to the resolve of all Latin Americans to settle the conflict situation in Central America and facilitate the establishment there of a strong and lasting peace", he said further.

"At the same time", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman noted, "one cannot but note the very unconstructive stand taken by Washington which instead of facilitating the implementation of the collectively drafted peace plan continues to state its invariable support of the contras".

"This stand taken by the administration runs counter to the demands of the time and the new political thinking model lessons of which are now being given to it by the governments of all the Central American countries", Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed.

On Oil Deliveries to Nicaragua

PA250210 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] The Soviet Union reasserted today that it will continue to deliver its oil quota to Nicaragua, as established by the agreements between the two nations. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasized that his country has never diminished its oil shipments to Nicaragua and that the allotment will remain unchanged.

On U.S. Naval Moves in Gulf

LD251629 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- More than sixty combat ships of the United States and a number of other NATO countries are either in the Persian Gulf or on the way to it, a briefing here today was told by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A special operations command has been set up under Admiral Dennis Brooks for the American naval force operating there while the question of raising the status of the commander of the British "Armilla" naval patrol group in the Persian Gulf is being discussed in London.

The vigorous saturation of the Gulf with naval combat ships of the United States, Britain and France increases the possibility of dangerous accidents which might cause an explosion, Gennadiy Gerasimov said. This is confirmed by the recent missiles fired by an American naval plane and the machine-gun bursts fired from the destroyer Kidd.

This fact patently shows that there is only one step from the psychological war launched by the Americans in the Persian Gulf to a real war, Gerasimov said further. Such actions run counter to the collective efforts that are now being undertaken by the permanent members of the Security Council to settle the Iran-Iraq crisis and can nullify the result of their collective efforts.

ROGACHEV NOTES ISSUES IN 25 AUG BRIEFING

On PRC Talks, DRA, Mongolia

LD251519 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- "The second round of Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues has just completed in Beijing. In the unanimous opinion of our Chinese colleagues and the Soviet delegation, it ended well and made it possible to move a step towards a border stettlement," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, told a briefing for journalists here today.

"The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. We held four plenary sessions. Besides, a substantive and interesting conversation was held with the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, after the completion of the second round."

"We agreed specifically that a working group will be set up in the near future to consider practical issues relating to the demarcation of the eastern part of the border.

"I'll recall that we have not had such groups, such a working mechanism since 1964."

The Soviet leadership attached very great importance to the border talks with China, Rogachev said. "They hold an important place in the entire complex of Soviet-Chinese relations and, as far as we know, the leadership of the People's Republic of China displays the same approach to these negotiations."

Asked whether the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea were discussed at the Beijing talks, the Soviet deputy foreign minister emphasized that only border issues were considered.

"Other issues will be discussed, judging by all, at political consultations.

We have two channels of talks with the Chinese colleagues. The 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will be held in Beijing in October."

Of the so-called three obstacles at Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Rogachev said replying to a question, the "Afghan obstacle" or the "Mongolian obstacle" did not have the acuity they had earlier had.

"The reasons are known. The Soviet Union has withdrawn part of its contingent from Afghanistan and intends to pull out all its troops from there in the near future.

We have also withdrawn part of our units from the People's Republic of Mongolia."

"On the whole, the situation on our border with China is calm. We have no serious incidents. It will, therefore, be fair to say that main attention is now given to the situation relating to Kampuchea.

This problem is actively discussed at political consultations between the USSR and China. We have discussed it with our partners from ASEAN countries.

Naturally, we constantly consult our friends from the three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

In general, we can be satisfied with the state of relations with China. The number and level of contacts are consistently growing. They are spreading to even broader spheres of relations between our two countries."

Notes Indochinese Talks

LD251701 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Vietnam and Indonesia are known to have co-launched an initiative for organising an informal meeting of the Kampuchean sides with involving in it Vietnam and other parties concerned at a later stage. The accord reached between Vietnam and Indonesia, by the way either side acted as a representative of the definite group -- Vietnam represented three Indochinese countries and Indonesia the ASEAN grouping -- could open the way towards settling the Kampuchean problem, become the first step in this direction in the cause of tackling regional issues, Igor Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, told a briefing for journalists here today.

In the Soviet Union this approach is welcomed and is considered as realistic. Therefore, a definite step backwards from the Vietnamese-Indonesian accord, which was taken at the foreign ministers' meeting of the ASEAN countries held in Bangkok in mid August, cannot but cause regret, the deputy minister said.

In our opinion, some revision of the content of the greement in Ho Chi Minh [City] has essentially occurred. We would like to express solidarity with the statement by a spokesman for the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who called upon the ASEAN countries to respect the arrangements reached on their behalf and scrupulously comply with them.

We are deeply convinced that in the current circumstances it is necessary that everything should be done to help strengthen those positive tendencies that emerged in the development of the situation around the Kampuchean problem. They should be shunted onto the tracks of real deeds capable of leading to a dialogue and mutually acceptable solution.

Talks With Japan To Continue

LD251654 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Replying to a question by a Japanese correspondent at today's briefing, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Igor Rogachev said that the USSR and Japan had an agreement in principle to hold regular meetings of the foreign ministers of the two countries for political consultations and that the Soviet side was not reneging on it. He said it was difficult at present to name specific dates but that in his opinion such meetings definitely would be continued.

The same could be said about consultations on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affair as well, he said further. "In any case we are preparing for such consultations".

COMPARISON OF PETROVSKIY TALKS WITH IRAQI OFFICIAL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 August carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Questions Discussed." The IZVESTIYA report has been compared with the TASS international Russian version published in the 25 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 2, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph two, only sentence ends in IZVESTIYA: the tense situation in the Persian Gulf. (omitting "and the ending of the Iran-Iraq war.")

GORBACHEV APPEAL TO DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT MEETING

PM251525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

["Appeal From the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the Participants in the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] I cordially greet you and express the hope that the international conference will uncover new opportunities in the approach to resolving this cardinal problem of the modern world.

The obstacles created by the opponents of disarmament along the path the conference once again confirmed the interdependence of disarmament and development and the urgency of the task.

It is time everyone realized that by leaving the peoples of certain regions and even whole continents willy-nilly in the position of exploited and deprived peoples, mankind risks causing an explosion no less disastrous than a thermonuclear clash.

The conference is opening at a favorable time for the examination of the problem -- at the point where an urgent need and available opportunities intersect. Only recently, before Reykjavik and the "global double-zero" option, this point seemed very far off. But today the roads to disarmament and to development are drawing closer together not only in wishes, but in real politics.

I have in mind the agreement which has been outlined on the total elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles, an agreement that could be signed tomorrow if the United States and the FRG removed the obstacle that everyone knows about.

I have in mind the possibility of a substantial reduction in the two biggest nuclear power strategic offensive arms in conditions of strengthening the ABM Treaty.

A certain optimism is also inspired by progress at the talks in Geneva within the framework of the Disarmament Conference, where representatives of 40 countries have come close to concluding a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles.

The principle of development through disarmament is organically built into the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security, proposed to the world community by the group of socialist countries. And the fact that this concept meets with the moral and political support of many states is something that I also count among favorable conditions for the conference's work.

Lastly, there is evidence of the heightened concern of the world public and influential political circles at the economic situation in the developing countries. Many people now see the link between their unprecedented debt -- caused by nonequivalent exchange, that new form of colonial plunder -- and the growth of the imperialist states' military budgets. The monstrous injustice of the fact that the former are to a considerable degree paying for the military expenditure of the latter is also obvious.

We are our friends propose the correct ways and means of putting an end to this situation. I hope that conference will take into account the document adopted by the socialist community countries in Berlin "On Overcoming Underdevelopment and Establishing a New International Economic Order."

The world community has a wealth of work to do in this sphere. I am convinced that the conference can make a marked and authoritative contribution to the internationalization of efforts to turn disarmament into a factor of development.

The conference participants can count on our active participation and support. The Soviet Union has already demonstrated in practice that it favors intensifying the work of international forums dealing with arms race problems, including the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

We will continue to do everything possible to strengthen the authority of the United Nations and its role in promoting development through disarmament. We believe that the UN Security Council must also get down to this in earnest.

It would be useful to discuss disarmament and development problems in principles at a special meeting of the UN Security Council states' top leaders.

Implementing the fundamental principle of "disarmament for development" must and can unite mankind and aid the formation of its worldwide consciousness.

We favor wider glasnost and openess regarding military activity and military expenditure and are persistently proposing a comparison of the military doctrines of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This will also make it possible to effect a realistic comparison of military budgets with the aim of stopping their ballooning and confining them to the level of reasonable sufficiency.

It is necessary to halt and reverse the process of militarization. The preparation by every state of a national plan for conversion, demonstrating determination to cut military production, would be an important step on this path, one that strengthens international trust.

In order to transfer funds that become available during disarmament to the countries that need them, it would be desirable to set up within the UN framework an international "Disarmament for Development" fund open to all states. The USSR is prepared to participate in such a fund.

Mankind wants to be confident that it has a future. Our decisions will help to strengthen faith in that future.

M. Gorbachev

Thanked by Perez de Cueller

LD252021 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 25 TASS -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cueller has described as extremely topical and constructive Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, currently under way at the U.N. Headquarters.

In an interview with TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk, he expressed gratitude to the Soviet leader for efforts to strengthen the prestige of the United Nations.

The U.N. secretary-general characterized as very interesting the specific proposals contained in the address for discussing problems of disarmament and development at a special summit of U.N. Security Council member states and establishing within the U.N. framework an international fund, "Disarmament for Development."

PETROVSKIY ADDRESSES DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

LD252050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] New York, 25 August (TASS) -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, head of the Soviet delegation and the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, today addressed the international conference under way here on the relationship between disarmament and development. He read a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the conference participants.

In our interdependent world, the head of the Soviet delegation said, where mankind's survival has become a paramount task, the issue of a relationship between disarmament and development stands at a critical point, beyond which a further escalation of the arms buildup threatens not only to put the brakes on progress, but also to nullify all past achievements and the future of civilization. Historical experience and the realities of the nuclear and space age urgently dictate that choices be made in favor of disarmament, development, and a nuclear- and violence-free world.

We have made such choices.

We do not claim to possess any absolute truth, but we would like to share the following thought today.

First, it is today impossible to ensure social and economic stability or a durable peace without a steady rate of development. Development problems and questions of international security are bound together in a single knot. To untie this knot, we must urgently and indeed begin to switch resources toward development.

Obviously, the funds must be released realistically, as a result of limiting and reducing nuclear and other types of armaments. We believe that, when discussing specific disarmament measures, participants in the talks should take into account the expected saving of funds and resources in their own countries, and consider how they will use these savings.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its readiness to give to developing countries some of the funds that it will realistically save from particular measures to curtail the arms race.

The working out of principles for donating funds for development purposes is a question to be solved collectively, and the USSR is ready to participate in this.

The Soviet Union supports the just demands of the developing countries, which advocate resolving their foreign debt problems on the basis of equality, and with recognition of the common responsibility of debtors and creditors. We favor settling this problem politically. A deep reorganization of international economic relations and a halt to the arms race, with the resulting resources freed being used to aid the developing countries, could be such a solution.

An international "disarmament and development" fund open to all states, could, in our view, become the mechanism for transferring resources to the developing countries. Part of the resources saved by states as a result of disarmament measures and of a reduction in military spending would be transferred to this fund. Such a fund could be set up within the UN framework on the basis of an international agreement regulating its activities and the formation and distribution of its resources.

The Soviet Union has proposed this. It is prepared to join such a fund, and to take part in the appropriate tasks with the participation of developed and developing states.

Second, the problem of cutting back military budgets demands a comprehensive approach. It cannot be divided into parts: political, economic, or technical. It is also a problem of mutual trust.

It is common knowledge that attempts to compare military budgets have not yet yielded any positive results because of crucial discrepancies in the structure of arms prices and in price setting mechanisms. The defense budget, which we are publishing, (20.2 billion roubles) for example reflects what the USSR Ministry of Defense spends on personnel of the Armed Forces, logistics [materialno-tekhnicheskoye obespecheniye], military construction, pension funds, and a number of other expenditures. Scientific research, design and testing work, and armament and military technology purchases are accounted for in other articles of the USSR state budget.

When the radical price-setting reform we have mapped out is fully implemented, it will be possible to realistically compare overall military spending.

The socialist countries propose to end military budgets' spiral, to immediately limit this to a reasonably sufficient level. Seeking a shift to practical steps in this area, the Warsaw Treaty participants this April offered to the NATO member states a 1-2 year moratorium on increasing military spending increases for both organizations on a reciprocal basis.

Third, it would even now be possible to embark upon the development of a new economic model for the world under the conditions of disarament, including planning for the transfer of funds [konversiya] in the developed countries.

The process of this transfer, of course, will not be free of difficulties. It cannot be ruled out that at the initial stages of the disarmament process certain additional expenses will be required. But these difficulties are not comparable with the gigantic dangers entailed by the arms race. And, indeed, the amount of saving of funds in line with the strengthening of the disarmament process will, of course, increase.

The role of the transfer is not limited to the economic aspect of the matter. It is also a mechanism for the complete abolition of the negative social and economic consequences of the arms race, and a way of practically ensuring the link between disarmament and development.

We favor the conduct of research into the transfer, both national and international, state and private research. The idea of conducting international export research into the problem of funds transfer in all its aspects seems fruitful.

Fourth, peaceful alternatives -- a kind of fusion of trust, cooperation, and disarmament -- must be set against military and political confrontation accompanied by an unbridled arms race. Instead of competition in building up nuclear arsenals, we propose cooperation in the peaceful and safe use of the atom; instead of "Star Wars" -- interaction in a peaceful space and the creation of a world space organization; instead of the production of chemical weapons -- joint forces in the development of a peaceful chemical industry; instead of barriers of secrecy -- an exchange of the top results of peaceful scientific research.

The boundless creative prospects that are opened by the peaceful use of science and technology are illustrated by the "World Laboratory of Scientists", which was created on Italy's initiative, a section of which was opened in Moscow this February.

Cooperation that is open and accessible to everyone would be an important factor for establishing openness [otkrytost] and mutual understanding, and would become a bridge for strengthening international trust and help to speed up the processes of development.

Fifth, we believe that substantial reserves lie in releasing the developing countries from the burden of military spending. The Soviet Union comes out in favor of beginning talks on a bilateral and multilateral basis on the question of limiting the sale and supply of conventional armaments. We are prepared to respond in a positive manner on the basis of reciprocity with the United States to the regional initiatives in this direction, on the understanding, of course, that their results take into account the lawful interests of all states of the corresponding regions.

Sixth, the international networks, and primarily the United Nations, will have to play a central role in carrying out the strategy of 'disarmament for development'.

We consider that the conference must become an important landmark in the United Nations' activity on the difficult but humane road to the interrelation of these two processes.

We regret that the consensus that existed in recent years on the convening of the conference did not find logical expression in the participation of all UN members, even more so of one of the largest members, in this forum. We consider the U.S. refusal to participate in the conference to be primarily the expression of a certain political standpoint. In boycotting the collective search for ways of resolving this global task, is this not a striking example of outdated, selfish thinking and of a profound gap between word and deed?

Nonetheless, we believe that the states that have gathered at this conference will be able to accomplish worthwhile work and to make the conference the beginning of a new approach to the problems of disarmament and development!

The USSR proposal that the conference's recommendations and the entire complex of disarmament and development problems become the subject of a special summit meeting of the Security Council member states reflects that approach. Such a meeting would help weave the "disarmament for development" idea in the fabric of international relations and make these relations a milestone for practical activity.

We have supported all proposals directed at setting up an organizational framework for the process from disarmament to development. For our part, we suggest holding regular review conferences on this issue.

The IAEA, specialized establishments, and UN bodies can and should play an increasing role in the united "disarmament and development," strategy, naturally, within their scope.

When it is expedient, we deem it necessary to create new international mechanisms and institutions. Their potential contribution to international cooperation, disarmament, and development should become the measure of their worth.

The Soviet Union's and other socialist countries considerations on disarmament and development issues and their specific proposals in that area are rendered in fuller detail in the socialist countries' collective memorandum, which will be presented tomorrow by the CSSR delegation.

These considerations are a specific application of the new political thinking to the correlation between disarmament and development. The new thinking, while acknowledging the supremacy of universal human values and the priority of human survival tasks, proceeds from the need to turn from words to deeds, to immediate joint efforts to organize international life on a qualitatively new basis without relying on weapons and violence.

The new political philosophy focuses on things in common, which bring states together and make it possible for them to bring their approaches closer together. It envisages unbiased, objective, and conscientious attitudes to each other's considerations. There is no place today for debaters, mutual recriminations, or fruitless arguments. Something else is needed: the joint realization of realities, no matter how severe and indigestible they are, a constructive and fruitful dialogue with a practical return. It is only through joint efforts that states can resolve the problems that have spread beyond national frameworks, that have become universal.

That is the way in which we formulate the question in the context of new political thinking. Disarmament is, of course, not an end in itself. We are firmly in favor of every measure for limiting and reducing armaments, every step along the road to freeing nations from nuclear and other weapons, not only bringing them more security, but also making it possible to allocate more funds to improve people's living conditions.

In the same way, we envisage the principle "disarmament for development" to solve the disastrous situation in the developing countries, which has acquired a global dimension. Unequal exchange rates, unfair trade, the machinations and arbitrary actions over bank rates, and pumping out of money by multinational corporations further heighten the poverty of some countries and the wealth of others. Without doubt a causal link exists between the developing countries' 300 million debt [currency not specified] and the more than 300 million [currency not specified] increase in U.S. military spending over the last decade. The connection between some $2 billion that are annually pumped out of the developing states and the almost $3 billion U.S. military budget is not accidental.

In this situation, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the new way of thinking and places in the forefront a joint search for a just resolution of international economic problems on the basis of recognizing the realities and a balance of interests. "We do not at all advocate any kind of ultraradical measure," said M.S. Gorbachev in conversation with B. Sepulveda, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, this May. "For example, we are not proposing that the economic ties that have historically developed between the developed West and the developing South, between the United States and Latin America, be destroyed. But they need to be changed, in order to escape the situation created by neocolonialism, to enable all to dispose of their own material and human resources in the interests of their own peoples."

The Soviet Union's signing of a multilateral agreement during the seventh UNCTAD to set up a common fund for raw commodities was a concrete expression its new approach to international economic affairs. World economic security interests would only gain from this if all states, first and foremost the United States, participate in this fund.

The assistance that our country gives to the developing countries helps to overcome underdevelopment and to solve problems of socioeconomic development. In 1986 the volume of the USSR's pure economic assistance to the developing countries which come within the consideration of the United Nations amounted to R15.1 billion, which at the present exchange rate is equivalent to $23 billion.

Huge additional reserves are needed to overcome economic backwardness and poverty, just as they are needed to solve other global problems. There is only source for this -- disarmament. There is simply no other such major reserve of new means.

Guided by new political thinking, we believe that an interlink between disarmament and development would be revealed more fully in the process of creating a nuclear-free, nonviolent and -- in the long term -- demilitarized world.

The program to free mankind from nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons by the year 2000, which was put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986, foresees the allocation of means for the purpose of social and economic development as a most important accompanying measure to agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. If the proposals set out in this statement were to be adopted, it would be possible to free billions from the military sphere.

The idea of a nuclear-free nonviolent world is acquiring realistic outlines, and it faces us increasingly starkly as the only reasonably alternative to "nuclear restraint". It is becoming increasingly evident that the policy and ideology of such restraint are restraining both disarmament and development.

The initiatives of the socialist countries, the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement that were adopted in Harare, the appeals by states of five continents, and many UN resolutions are marked by th new thinking that overturns the cult of nuclear force.

A program for building a nuclear-free world would enable the cause of disarmament to be brought to heights which, not very long ago, it seemed unthinkable to attain. A conceptual leap was taken at the meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986; the possibility was proven in principle of large-scale accords in the sphere of nuclear disarmament.

The number one question now is the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms: medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles, and the materialization of a global double-zero option.

A historic opportunity is at hand. To let it pass by would be a very major error. The international community must not allow this unique opportunity to go unexploited because of artificially created obstacles on the final stage of a long and very difficult journey.

The Soviet Union intends to continue to persistently strive for an agreement on the total elimination of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. But there must be no "bookkeeping of the absurd" in this, where, against the laws of arithmetic, zero plus zero equals 72 warheads, equivalent in their might to 216 Hiroshimas. It is quire obvious that it is time for the United States to display political will and responsibility and to enter the opened doorway.

One must realize that attempts to wreck the agreement may turn into vast landslides rolling back the cause of disarmament and with it also the cause of development into the abyss of confrontational stagnation.

We are also in favor of progress along all the other routes leading to a nuclear-free world. The Soviet Union is leading matters toward achieving a substantial reduction in strategic offensive armaments, establishing a strict universal ban on the deployment of any armaments in space, and strengthening the terms of reference of the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet Union persistently seeks to obtain the speediest scrapping of chemical weapons and other forms of mass destruction weaponry, and proposes that the level of conventional armaments should be lowered to the minimum necessary for defensive needs.

Renunciation of attempts at military solutions to international problems, restructuring the relationship between military and nonmilitary spheres of operation, and establishing absolute priority for peaceful values and assistance for those in need of it, bringing all areas of security -- including military-political and economic security -- together in a single entity -- all these aspects of implementing the principle of "Disarmament for Development" are organic components of the process of shaping security for all and the policy of trust, interaction, and cooperation. In their organic relationship, disarmament and development are the quintessence of a universal system of international security.

The Soviet Union has come to the conference with the firm intention of promoting an outcome that is as positive and as specific as possible. The peoples expect that it will be fruitful. This aspiration must serve as a powerful incentive in our joint work and in the implementation of the concept of "Disarmament and Development".

DELEGATION HEAD KASHLEV ON VIENNA CSCE TALKS

LD251411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Report by Yuriy Borisovich Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation to the CSCE meeting in Vienna]

[Text] The Vienna meeting of representatives from the 35 states taking part in the all-European conference began in November last year at the foreign ministerial level. This was the third all-European meeting since Helsinki, and it was intended, if possible, to conclude this meeting on 31 July. However, as radio listeners are no doubt aware, this was not achieved.

Conditions for the work of this forum were favorable. There were, first, the many peace initiatives by the USSR, starting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January last year, and including our very latest initiatives which permit the elimination of a whole class of nuclear missile weapons. Second, there was an activization of political life in Europe over recent months. As is well-known, Thatcher, Chirac, and other political figures visited us, and everyone was talking about the growing significance of Europe in world affairs. The favorable atmosphere also facilitated what is now going on in the socialist countries and the USSR -- the process of restructuring, democratization, and glasnost. All this refers back to the problems under discussion within the framework of the all-European process. All this had a positive influence on the work of the all-European forum in Vienna.

Nonetheless, the work has been drawn out, and on 31 July, we, the heads of the delegations, spoke at the final meeting, not the ministers, as was planned. How is this explained? First of all, it is explained by the fact that two lines clashed on the issue of whether the all-European process should be dealing with problems of security, disarmament, and military detente, as the core of the all-European process. Certain NATO countries, headed by the United States, take a different line. They have for many years now been trying to remove the questions of disarmament, security, and military detente from the all-European process. This NATO line has been squashed with great difficulty, and the questions of security, disarmament, and military detente have been retained within the framework of the all-European process.

How has this been expressed? As is well-known, for 2 years before the Vienna meeting, the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was under way in Stockholm, a conference that is an important component of the all-European process. And now a preliminary accord has been reached that, after Vienna, this conference which we are provisionally calling Stockholm II, will continue its work with all the 35 states participating in the all-European process. Military measures of confidence will be discussed there, such as the notification of major exercises and troop movements, invitations to observers, and so on.

Furthermore, new consolidations have begun in Vienna between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries on the start of talks on disarmament in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Western countries and particularly the United States did not want these talks to bear any relation to the all-European process. These would be separate talks between blocs. We, the socialist countries and the neutral countries, objected to this, and even within NATO there was not a united stance. And now a resolution has been passed -- it still has to be confirmed in the final document of the Vienna meeting -- to the effect that after Vienna, seemingly in 1989, new talks are to begin on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Twenty-three countries -- the 7 countries of the Warsaw Pact and 16 countries from NATO -- will play a direct part in them, but these talks will be held within the framework of the all-European process.

As yet, not everything in this field has been settled and different points of view are clashing. The socialist countries want armed forces and conventional weapons to be discussed in conjunction with tactical nuclear weapons. Those in NATO are categorically against this. For the time being, they do not want to discuss tactical nuclear weapons. But at least there is some movement, albeit slow, on military issues.

As is known, the all-European process is by no means devoted solely to military matters. We say, it consists of three large groupings: military and political; trade, economic, scientific and technological; and the third is humanitarian and human rights -- that is humanitarian issues and human rights.

What is discussed in these groupings? If we take human rights and humanitarian cooperation, then at the center is the USSR's proposal to convoke an all-European conference in Moscow on the development of humanitarian cooperation. For some time Western representatives simply hushed up our proposal; then they began to come to their senses a little, and now it is being discussed. We propose discussing the whole range of human rights in Moscow: social, economic, cultural, civil, and political rights all taken together; and issues concerned with cooperation in the humanitarian field, that is, in the field of culture, information, education, and interpersonal contacts. In general, then, the West European, not to mention the countries friendly to us, understand the serious nature of this proposal. If such a conference takes place in Moscow, and if we can manage to turn the humanitarian field and human rights from an arena of confrontation into a sphere of cooperation, then that will be a colossal contribution to a healthier atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world.

But there are other proposals, too. For instance, Britain proposes an all-European information forum in London. This is an interesting proposal and we are examining it. Poland proposes holding an all-European symposium in the cultural heritage in Krakow. And there are other proposals which are all being discussed at present.

There are great tasks in the field of trade economics, and in science and technology. This is the second grouping. In past years it has been on the empty side. Here, together with proposals from the socialist countries -- in particular, the CSSR proposing an all-European economic forum and Bulgaria proposing an all-European ecological forum, that is on protection of the environment -- the FRG has proposed holding an East-West economic conference, and Italy has proposed holding an all-European scientific forum. And so there is interest in scientific and technological cooperation, but there is opposition from Washington and NATO circles to implementing these ideas.

This is the huge complex of issues that is under discussion in Vienna. These are unique talks. The agenda covers the entire spectrum of international relations, and about 150 officials proposals from the various delegations have been presented, which speaks of the growing interest in the all-European talks by the participating states. However, it does not make finding an agreement easier, since agreeing on 150 proposals and finding a common denominator is difficult.

For various objective reasons, we have not yet completed the meeting as planned before the end of July. A decision has been adopted to resume the meeting on 22 September and to do all possible to bring it to an end in December this year. The Soviet delegation will be going to the next stage with many constructive proposals. On the other hand, we are not having our toes stepped on. Those who would like to interfere in our internal affairs and in the cold war spirit, to organize attacks on us, we will resolutely repel. All this is taking place within a fairly critical struggle, but all the same, the task set before us is to find all opportunities for common views that unite the positions of the 35 countries and to elaborate a final document which would cotribute to the all-European process and would develop it further for the good of all the peoples of Europe and North America. Our delegation will do everything in its power for the all-European meeting in Vienna, the third since Helsinki, to end in success for the benefit of our foreign policy and that of other peoples.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVY ACTIONS IN GULF

LD252011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] A convoy of three Kuwaiti tankers under the U.S. flag, with U.S. Navy vessels accompanying them, has passed through the Strait of Hormuz successfully and entered the Gulf of Oman. As the U.S. ABC Television Network notes, during the escorting operation two incidents took place. The destroyer Kidd opened fire with a machinegun in the direction of two small wooden vessels -- it has not been established which country they belong to -- that found themselves on the route of the convoy. On the same day a U.S. frigate was sent to block the way of an Iranian vessel that had come to within about 1 km of the convoy. Helicopters from the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal were then sent aloft. Here is a latest news commentary, with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

[Levin] These two incidents make a most depressing impression, primarily because, juoging by everything, the fingers of the U.S. sailors are itching to such a degree that they are ready to spring into action at any moment. But in fact, they caught sight of two tiny little wooden vessels and opened fire at once. An Iranian naval vessel appeared. They immediately directed the muzzle of a gun at it and launched helicopters into the air. One can only console oneself that the Americans did not resort to military action.

But this is very poor consolation indeed. Commanders of U.S. ships have the right to open fire in any case where they believe that the ship they have encountered has hostile intentions. It is not difficult to imagine that virtually anything you wish can thus be considered as hostile. They began wading in against the wooden vessels without taking the trouble to investigate who they belonged to and where they were going.

The U.S. NBC Television Network considers that the Pentagon's idea of confusing everyone regarding its actions is splendidly justifiable. As it says, they say one thing out loud and do something else. They set the convoy for one day and start up either earlier or later. I agree that the Pentagon is trying to confuse everyone, not with these little ruses but with the big game of playing with fire. In official Washington they speak of the need to ensure safety in the Persian Gulf, but in the same breath they claim that a quick buildup in military might here is essential for this. According to NBC's information, it is expected that up to 40 U.S. vessels will be present in the Gulf and near it in the very near future. But the appearance of every new ship, taking into account the sanctioned bellicose attitude of their commanders, not only does not increase safety but reduces it sharply.

I cannot get the idea of the firing on these wooden craft, firing that was clear.y unprovoked, out of my head. In addition, it would seem that the U.S. fleet has decided to settle down in the Persian Gulf for a long spell. A special command has already been established. They are not even stopping at the $1 million spent each day to maintain this armada. As we see, imperial ambitions turn out to have the upper hand. Where people are guided by such ambitions, they do not have to take reason and realism into account. The situation in the Persian Gulf, through the fault of the U.S. fleet, is becoming increasingly strained.

ZHAO ZIYANG CITED ON 'CENTRAL ISSUE' OF REFORM

PM251045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Reform in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug -- The central issue of the reform in China lies in the need to take various measures under socialist conditions aimed at developing the commodity economy and stimulating the development of productive forces. This was pointed out by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, in a speech given here.

According to XINHUA, the Chinese leader noted that a policy of self-isolation is unacceptable given the rapid development of science and technology in the modern world. Speaking out in favor of developing international economic and technical exchange, he said that in the sixties and seventies China lost out in this sphere. Now the country is on the right road.

Zhao Ziyang stressed the fact that present-day China is a socialist country. The practice of several decades has proved that socialism answers China's real interests. The present stable atmosphere in China would not exist without socialist building. China's socialist orientation will not change during its reform and its expansion of ties with the outside world.

PRC ACTS TO CURB PRICES OF FOOD, CONSUMER GOODS

PM251505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC Government Measures"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug -- The PRC Government has taken measures to limit the growth in retail prices for a number of food products and consumer goods, a PRC State Council spokesman has stated here. In particular, enterprises and trade organizations are prohibited from arbitrarily raising retail prices on consumer goods controlled by people's governments of various levels as well as the rates for municipal services. Strict monitoring of meat, vegetable, and egg prices is being introduced. It is also planned to set new purchase prices for the basic types of agricultural output.

Explaining the need to take these measures, the PRC State Council spokesman said that in 29 large and medium-sized Chinese cities there had been a 9.1 percent rise in the retail price index in the first 6 months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. Among the reasons for such a sharp increase, he cited in particular the nonfulfillment of the grain harvesting plans. Although the prices for food supplied by the state have remained unchanged, in market trade they have risen considerably because of unsatisfied demand. The increasing cost of raw materials and a number of shortcomings in the reform of the management system have resulted in an increase in consumer goods prices.

The PRC Government spokesman acknowledged that in the first 6 months the living standard of a section of workers and employees in China had fallen somewhat. The people's well-being, he pointed out, depends primarily on the stable development of the material production sphere. In the future, therefore, the growth of labor productivity in China must exceed the increase in the population's income. It is necessary to reduce the financial deficit and establish strict control over capital construction and its credit and the scale of money circulation. To eliminate the unhealthy trends in this sphere, it is planned to fix maximum prices for the means of production in which trade is conducted by enterprises themselves.

COMMENTARY ON 2D ROUND OF BORDER TALKS WITH PRC

OW252316 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the second round of Soviet-Chinese border talks has ended in Beijing. They were held in a calm and businesslike atmosphere. The two sides regard the talks as conducive to deepening mutual understanding and settling the border questions between the two countries. On this, our station observer Ivanov has the following to say:

The land boundary between the Soviet Union and China is the longest border between two countries in the world. Last summer, Comrade Gorbachev said in Vladivsotok: We hope that the boundary dividing the Soviet Union and China, or, as we would prefer to say, the boundary uniting the two countries, will become a peaceful and friendly zone in the near future.

In recent years, the two sides have done a great deal to improve bilateral relations and develop mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields. It should be emphatically pointed out that there has been an increase in visits by political leaders and government delegations of the two socialist neighbors. Bilateral trade is growing; economic cooperation is expanding, and contacts between the scientific, technical, and sports circles, as well as between the mass organizations of the two countries, are developing continually. Bilateral trade increased eightfold between 1981 and 1985, which pleases us greatly. According to the 1986-90 trade payment accord signed between the two governments, bilateral trade will further increase to reach 3 billion rubles in 1990.

Improvement in Soviet-Chinese bilateral ties in various fields conforms with the interests of not only our two countries, but also of all socialist countries, countries struggling for national independence and social progress and against imperialism and reactionaries, and all peaceful forces in the world. It is also a very important mission for the Soviet and Chinese people. Development of the international situation depends, to a large extent, on our two socialist powers.

TASS ANALYST ON U.S.-JAPANESE NUCLEAR ACCORD

LD252030 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

A few days ago the public learnt about new materials confirming the fact of a secret Washington-Tokyo accord on the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan. These are declassified documents of the Pentagon made public by a private research organization, Nautilus Pacific Research. The list of documents includes an order issued May 8, 1984 by the then commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans William Crowe (he now serves as chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff).

The order instructed commanders of U.S. naval formations in that region to cover up instances of possible nuclear accidents or incidents involving nuclear weapons, passing them off as mishaps or incidents with conventional explosives and to remove as soon as possible practically all proofs of an incident involving nuclear weapons or other wide-scale incidents.

On the other hand, the commanders of U.S. forces stationed in a number of countries of the region were ordered through the heads of the U.S. diplomatic missions to work out jointly with the governments of those countries effective plans for preventing such incidents. The list of countries by the way includes Japan alongside Australia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Fiji.

Another document made public by Nautilus Pacific Research indicates that there exists a network of units in that region including special operations troops whose mission is to deal with effects of nuclear accidents or incidents involving nuclear weapons. Two such units are stationed at the U.S. naval facilities in Yokosuka and Sasebo (the two are the main base of U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships and submarines calling at Japan).

Putting these facts together, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA stated that the United States, acting with Tokyo's tacit approval, was engaged in an illegal introduction of nuclear weapons in Japan, doing so despite the ban in effect in that country on the introduction and deployment of such weapons.

In the opinion of Tetsu Ueda, a Socialist Party MP, the newly disclosed documents imply that the United States allows of the introduction in or transit of nuclear weapons through Japan in case of emergency, despite the non-nuclear policy proclaimed by the country.

Tadashi Kuranari, minister of foreign affairs of Japan, promised MPs a full scale probe into questions raised after the publication of the Pentagon's documents. However, pronouncements made by Foreign Ministry officials on that subject indicate that more sure than not the investigation -- as was the case more than once in the past -- will not answer the main question: Whether the United States, enjoying a tacit approval of Japanese authorities, is introducing nuclear weapons in Japan or not.

For instance, Hiroaki Fujii, director of the department of North American countries at the ministry, admitted that special operations units subordinated to the U.S. Armed Forces Command in Japan did exist in that country. But then, he said that the units dealt with conventional explosives and that nuclear incident control was not their mission.

One finds that hard to believe. One can also recall remarks made by Peter Hayes, a spokesman for the American Research Organization, in an interview to the UPI news

agency. Speaking of the Pentagon's directive to U.S. troops commanders in the countries of the region which instructed them to discuss with the corresponding governments plans for ensuring safety in case of incidents, he said that the conclusion prompted itself -- either Japan discussed those plans with the United States and then it cannot deny the presence of nuclear weapons on its territory, or Tokyo was not informed about the whole thing, which means that the U.S. commander failed to comply with the order. There can be no other choice, he emphasized.

Of course, one can try to be patient and wait until Tokyo comes up with an official answer to those question. The trouble is that this time, too, the answer is not very likely to be plain and clear. For if Tokyo really wanted to determine whether the United States violated one of the three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Japan it could do that quite easily and a long time ago, say, by inspecting one of the U.S. naval ships visiting a Japanese port.

However, Tokyo officials somehow prefer to rely on words from Washington which, following its time-tested practice of not confirming and not denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its naval ships and submarines, is engaged in a dangerous buildup of nuclear arsenals in the region.

'ESPIONAGE EQUIPMENT' FOUND IN JAPANESE SHIPMENT

LD251059 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo August 25 TASS -- Kenzo Inada, president of the Japanese Trans-Siberian container transport firm, has been sueing in Tokyo's central court the San Union and Maruzen Shiowa companies, which were trying to take across the USSR an automated centre for collecting intelligence early in 1986 at the request of so far unidentified "clients".

In December 1985 the San Union trade firm and its agent Maruzen Shiowa requested us to carry to Hamburg for the West German Ramon Prise company a batch of oriental ornamental vases. The clients themselves loaded their cargo into our container No. 1317221 and sealed it, Kenzo Inada told TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin. In January 1986 the container was detained by the Soviet customs authorities.

Upon arrival in the USSR I could personally convince myself that the container had a special compartment with U.S. and Japanese-made espionage equipment to collect information about the areas from the port of Nakhodka to Leningrad along the railway line.

In the course of the hearings in court, Inada continues, representatives of the San Union and Maruzen Shiowa companies stubbornly claim that they know nothing about the espionage equipment loaded instead of ornamental vases. It must be added that this is also the stance of the Japanese official authorities. Thus, in particular, in answer to a request by TASS correspondent, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry only said that the police "had failed to establish any unlawful actions" in connection with the espionage container.

Many things remain unclear about the "container operation". Yet it seems to me that it was wirepooled by the Americans, Inada said. We had learnt that one of the bosses of the Maruzen Ajia Trans firm which was also implicated in the dispatch of the vases across the Soviet territory, has free access into the U.S. military bases in Japan and is in close contact with its command. Even more alarming facts have surfaced.

Thus, for example, a few months after the exposure by the Soviet customs authorities of that espionage operation, -- on May 6, 1986, a double of our original container, which

was at that time in the Soviet Union, was also found in the American port of Baltimore. This means that some people in the USA deemed it necessary to manufacture the container. Why? We do not know so far. Yet against the background of such facts the claims of our authorities that they see "nothing unlawful" about what happened sounds more than strange. Yet nothing else could be expected from the government of Japan since it has always and in everything followed in the footsteps of its American ally.

SOVIET, JAPANESE MAYORS END MEETING IN IRKUTSK

LD222108 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] Irkutsk August 22 TASS -- The 11th meeting of mayors of the Japanese western coast cities and mayors of eastern Siberia and the Soviet far east centred on the issues of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations. The meeting which lasted for three days, ended today in the Siberian city of Irkutsk.

It was pointed at the meeting that at present over 300 industrial enterprises of the Soviet far east and eastern Siberia trade with nearly 100 firms, associations and cooperatives of various Japanese prefectures. Industrial cooperation and establishment of joint ventures are new forms of foreign economic ties to be developed by the two countries.

Meeting participants expressed general desire to develop further all-round cooperation between Soviet and Japanese cities, to step up coasting trade and to boost cultural exchanges. The next meeting will be held in Japan in 1989.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN 24 AUG

LD242257 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Leningrad August 24 TASS -- The 16th Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting today opened in the city on the Neva River. It is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and involves representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and two Japanese trade union centres -- Sohyo and Churitsu Roren.

Valentin Makeyev, AUCCTU secretary, delivered a report at the meeting, in which he noted that the USSR approached the solution of international issues being guided by a new mode of political thinking.

Dwelling on the Asia-Pacific region, he emphasized that an "Asian nuclear knot" has currently formed there, to untwine which is the more difficult the more intensively the United States builds up its nuclear presence in Korea, the Philippines and on the Diego Garcia island.

The nuclear threat to peace emanating from there is the cause of growing concern for the peoples in the region. Concerted action by all countries concerned, including the USSR and Japan, are needed to remove it. The proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and developed in his recent answers to questions by the Indonesian newspaper "MERDEKA" pursue this objective.

Kato Tetsuo, secretary of the delegation of the Japanese trade union centres, in his report described as radical the foreign policy initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev. He noted great interest displayed by Japanese people in the drive for restructuring in progress in the USSR.

SRV PAPER CRITICAL OF ASEAN STAND ON CAMBODIA

PM240915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Contrary to Interests"]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Aug -- The unofficial meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok has unfortunately not reinforced the positive trends visible in the search to resolve the Cambodia problem, NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, writes. It has failed to develop the accords reached during Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja's visit to Vietnam.

An understanding was reached in Ho Chi Minh City on organizing an informal meeting of various Cambodian forces, the newspaper continues, in which, if successful, Vietnam and other interested parties could subsequently participate. Such a meeting was not to have any preliminary conditions attached to it. Such an approach has opened up a real opportunity to discuss various questions connected with Cambodia and to find acceptable standpoints on a number of problems.

However, the stance adopted by the participants in the Bangkok conference does not conform with the spirit of the accords reached in the SRV. By insisting that the proposals of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" form the basis of the proposed meeting's agenda, they are in fact seeking to maintain the presence of the criminal Pol Pot regime in the political arena. Such a stance on the part of certain ASEAN circles cannot be described as constructive. It runs contrary to the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The newspaper urged the ASEAN countries to show realism in their approach to the region's problems, including the Cambodian problem.

VIETNAMESE STUDY USSR CADRE POLICY, RESTRUCTURING

PM251037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In line with the plan for CPSU-Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] interparty ties, a delegation of CPV party workers led by Nguyen Manh Can, deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, visited the Soviet Union 12-21 August. The Vietnamese comrades were familiarized with party organizations' activity to implement CPSU cadre policy and with the current restructuring in the USSR.

The delegation had meetings and conversations in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and city and rayon party committees in the Georgian SSR and Moscow Oblast. It also visited a number of ministries, departments, and industrial, transport, and agricultural enterprises.

MISSION REPORTEDLY GOES TO OMAN TO OPEN EMBASSY

LD261030 Kuwait KUNA in English 0912 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 26 (KUNA) -- A Soviet diplomatic mission has flown to the Sultanate of Oman to arrange for the opening there of a Soviet Embassy, according to a senior Soviet diplomatic source Wednesday.

The source told KUNA that the Soviet mission in Muscat will be at the charge d'affaires level, but he noted that the representation will be promoted, later in the year, to ambassadorial level. The diplomat added that Soviet authorities have initiated contacts with their Omani counterpart to appoint a resident ambassador to Oman.

The source, meanwhile, disclosed that the Omani Government has recently appointed a resident ambassador in Moscow, Najjar Muhammad Ali. Ambassador Ali, the diplomat pointed out, is current envoy in Bonn, and he is due to arrive in Moscow in December.

Oman and the Soviet Union established diplomatic ties in September 1985, and had since then their ambassadors to Jordan acting as non-resident envoys.

Oman became the third Arab Gulf state, after Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, to forge diplomatic ties with Moscow.

TASS CITES LIBYAN ENVOY ON CHADIAN 'ATTACK'

LD241933 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- "Chad's attack on the southern borders of Libya was provoked by imperialist forces for the purpose of undermining the security of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, destabilizing it and creating a seat of tension in the region", stated Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) in the USSR.

"There have never been border conflicts between the peoples of Libya and Chad", the Libyan diplomat has told a TASS correspondent.

He drew attention to the fact that Ndjamena authorities had undertaken the aggressive act against Libya several days after the head of Chad's regime had completed his visits to the United States and France.

"The Libyan Jamahiriyah, striving to settle the conflict in the Aouzou strip by peaceful means, will take measures to defend its territorial integrity", Muhammad Husni Sha'ban emphasised.

SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 25 AUG

LD251432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation from the Syrian People's Assembly headed by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Assembly and member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left the USSR today. The delegation had been making an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

RYZHKOV MEETING WITH INDIAN MINISTER REPORTED

PM251119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 22 August N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of human resources development and minister of health and family welfare, who stopped over in Moscow on his way home.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the sides discussed questions of Soviet-Indian relations, which have given new, fruitful impetus as a result of the recent visits by M.S. Gorbachev to India and R. Gandhi to the Soviet Union. This is demonstrated by the progressive development of multifaceted Soviet-Indian cooperation -- including in the economic and scientific and technical spheres -- which is in the interests of both countries and the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

The sides noted with great satisfaction that the Indian national festival in the USSR timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of India's independence is progressing successfully. The cordial reception given to the Indian participants in the festival by Soviet people clearly demonstrates the feelings of friendship and mutual respect linking these two countries' peoples.

N. Rao informed those present on progress made in implementing the agreement signed by the Indian and Sri Lankan leaders to settle the ethnic conflict on the island of Sri Lanka. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of this agreement and stressed tha it is an example of a realistic approach to resolving a conflict by political means on the basis of reasonable compromise.

N.I. Ryzhkov and N. Rao also exchanged information on the development of the domestic political and socioeconomic situation in both countries. The Indian minister showed particular interest in the restructuring process taking place in the Soviet Union.

The conversation was attended by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, and T.N. Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

TOLSTYKH MEETS WITH INDIAN SCIENCE MINISTER

PM251517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] On 18 August B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received K.R. Narayan, Indian minister of state for science and technology, ocean development, atomic energy, electronics, and space. Questions on the further expansion and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India were discussed.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

PM251115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Soviet leadership bodies' message to Romanian leaders on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Socialist Republic of Romania president.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people cordially congratulate, the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the entire fraternal Romanian people on their national day: the day of Romania's liberation frm the fascist yoke and the 43d anniversary of the antifasicst, anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Highly appraising the fruitful, comradely collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP and between the USSR and Romania -- allies and comrades in arms in the struggle for common aims -- Soviet Communists and working people are fully determined to do everything to ensure that Soviet-Romanian ties and cooperation become increasingly broad and dynamic and are enriched with new, progressive forms and that the bonds of friendship linking our peoples become even stronger. Precisely this is the aim of the complex of principled accords reached during the Soviet-Romanian summit meeting in May 1987. We are sure that expanding and deepening production cooperation and specialization on a bilateral basis and within CEMA and establishing direct ties between enterprises, scientific establishments, and labor collectives will contribute to successfully resolving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

Displaying a great sense of responsibility for the peaceful future of their peoples and all mankind, the Soviet Union and Romania -- together with the other socialist community states -- are making every effort to remove the threat of nuclear war, end the arms race, achieve disarmament, and consolidate European and universal security.

On your national day we wish you and the Communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania success in implementing plans for your country's socioeconomic development and consistent progress along the path of socialist building.

May Soviet-Romanian friendship develop and grow stronger, and may the all-round cooperation between our countries be filled with new substance in the name of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Council of Ministers.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR SPEECH ON 43D NATIONAL DAY

LD240846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Address by Ion Nicolae, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, given on the occasion on Romania's 43d National Day; from the "Vremya" newcast -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Today is the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the day of liberation from the fascist and anti-imperialist revolution, and of social and national liberation. Taking part in our program is the ambassador of Romania to the Soviet Union, Ion M. Nicolae.

[Nicolae, in Romanian fading into Russian translation] Respected comrades, dear friends! The victory of our revolution on 23 Aug 1944 was the result of the Romanian peoples long revolutionary struggle. It was organized and led by the Romanian Communist Party under the favorable conditions created by the brilliant victories of the Soviet Army, which played a decisive role in routing fascism, and of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and all anti-fascist forces.

Romania is today a modern industrial and agrarian country with a rich spiritual life. Outstanding successes have been achieved in the period inaugurated by the ninth RCP Congress in 1965, when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected head of the party. Under his leadership specific, long-term programs were elaborated. The volume of industrial production has increased by more than 100 times since 1944. More then 80 percent of the population has moved into new housing.

Our democratic system is constantly being improved. In the current 5-year plan, Romania will become a country with an average level of development. Romania is celebrating its national holiday while preparing for the convocation of a RCP national conference this December. Romania conducts an active foreign policy, advocating an end to the arms race and security and peaceful international cooperation. We actively support the program for gradual nuclear disarmament put forward by the USSR, and also the Soviet proposals regarding the global elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles. At the same time we advocate implementation of an integral program for universal disarmament. In 1986 Romania reduced by 5 percent her military expenditure and numbers of troops and armaments.

Romania places the expansion of ties with all socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, to the fore of its foreign policy activity. Summit-level meetings and talks play a decisive role in Romanian-Soviet relations. The friendly working visit to the USSR by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and also the official friendly visit to Romania by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, offer a firm foundation for cooperation and interaction between our countries and peoples. We follow with interest the efforts of Soviet people and of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union directed at restructuring society and developing socialist democracy and all aspects of economic and social life. I convey to you, dear friends, the most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and new, great successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU [as heard] in the struggle for disarmament, peace, security, and international cooperation. Thank you for your attention.

FRG'S GENSCHER CITED ON DOUBLE-ZERO OPTION

LD251925 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 25 TASS -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today stated that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would do everything depending on it to have the "double zero option" for intermediate-range missiles be implemented. This statement was issued in a bulletin of the West German Foreign Ministry. The "double zero option" is not any unilateral concession by the West to the East, but makes a contribution to the cause of ensuring security and stability of East-West relations. It accords with the interests of the peoples of the two German states. We wish success to the talks. They will not collapse through our fault, we will do everything necessary for their successful conclusion. The West German government admits that by its approach to the significance of both "zero options" the Soviet Union met the West halfway.

However, in his statement Genscher did not touch the issue of "Pershing-1A" missiles in service with the Bundeswehr, which is the key impediment to the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Appearing on television Friday, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated one more time that Bonn would not give up the "Pershing-1A" missiles.

EMERGENCY BUNDESTAG SESSION CALLED ON PERSHINGS

LD252332 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 25 TASS -- A group of the Greens Party in Bundestag has welcomed the decision of a parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to demand the convocation next week of an emergency session of Bundestag for discussing the stand of the West German Government on the problem of 72 Pershing-1A missiles. This is reported in a statement of the group of the Greens Party which came up with similar demands before. The statement was circulated here today. It expressed hope that at the session which it was suggested to convene a decision will be taken by the majority of votes on West Germany's rejection of Pershing-1A missiles, if Free Democrats, partners of CDU-CSU by the ruling coalition, support it.

Motivating the demand of Social Democrats on holding the emergency session of West German parliament, Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, pointed out in a TV interview that the session should clear up Bonn's stand on the Pershing-1A problem, because its demand that the FRG keep those missiles for itself blocked the reaching of a Soviet-American agreement. It is in the interests of West Germany that the dynamics of arms buildup be replaced by the disarmament dynamics. The stand of Free Democrats on this problem in inconsistent, unlike that of the opposition parties -- the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens Party. Thus, Wolfgang Mischnik, chairman of a parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party, said in today's interview with the Deutschlandfunk broadcasting station that his party supported the "double zero option" which, as he put it, should not fail through the fault of West Germany. At the same time, he spoke against the holding of the emergency session of Bundestag on the grounds that it would allegedly make U.S. stand at the Geneva talks more complicated. Uve Ronneburger, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party, stated that the parties of the ruling coalition should work out a common stand on the Pershing-1A problem. He opposed the modernization of those missiles.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH HONDURAN DELEGATION

LD211655 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- Various aspects of a projected trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Honduras are being discussed at the bilateral talks that began here today. The delegations are headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Yevgeniy Bavrin and Minister of Economy and Trade of Honduras Reginaldo Panting. Agreement has been reached on the granting of the most favoured nation treatment in trade. The forms of settling export-import accounts between the sides have been determined and agreement has been reached on the granting of assistance to Soviet organisations and Honduran companies taking part in exhibitions held in the USSR and Honduras.

First Trade Agreement Signed

LD241032 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Honduras signed their first trade agreement here today. It provides for the two countries to grant each other most favored nation status and defines the forms of payments between them in export and import transactions. The agreement stipulates that corresponding Soviet and Honduran Government organizations will help Soviet and Honduran organizations and companies with holding exhibitions in the two countries.

The document was signed by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and Reginaldo Panting Penalba, economics and commerce minister of Honduras.

"Until now, trade relations between the Soviet Union and Honduras were not based on a treaty and were episodic," Aristov said at the signing ceremony. "But the document signed today makes it possible to put the two countries' commercial cooperation on a stable footing."

Panting Penalba told TASS that the agreement would enable his country to trade directly with the USSR, without using the services of mediators. He said Honduras would like to buy Soviet chemicals, asbestos, newsprint, steel for pipe production, and raw materials for the medical industry. For its part, Honduras, he added, would like to sell its traditional export goods, including coffee, tobacco, sugar and palm oil, to the USSR. The Honduran minister said the possibility of exporting garments, in particular sport suits, to the Soviet Union was not bad either. If the accords contained in the agreement were fulfilled successfully, Panting Penalba said, bilateral trade could reach 20 million dollars in the near future.

Businessmen on the Honduran delegation have conducted preparations for closing first deals within the framework of the agreement.

RIGA MAYOR BLAMES HELSINKI '86 FOR DISTURBANCES

LD251112 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Riga August 25 TASS -- "Groups of youngsters clearly instigated by a few adults caused a disturbance and a rumpus at the Freedom Monument in Riga," the city's mayor Alfreds Rubiks said in a TASS interview when asked to sum up the events of August 23 here.

"The youths made a row and chanted nationalist slogans. Knives that are more fit for butchers than for teenagers and stakes with wire around them were confiscated from some of the hoodlums," he continued.

"It is perfectly obvious that the instigators of the provocative gathering were activists from the so-called Helsinki '86 group. They simply seduced those kids into coming to the monument with promises of an 'interesting show'. I am convinced that most of the young people did not know whom they were dealing with," Rubiks said.

Those 'human rights campaigners', incidentally, have reason not to talk too much about themselves. One of them, Edmund Cirvilis, 62, was infiltrated into the USSR as a saboteur way back in 1945, but was caught, tried, found guilty and sent to prison for ten years.

Such 'activists' as Janis Barkans and Maris Ludvik have also been tried for criminal offenses.

For Janis Rozkalns and the Ginters Family, it was the last opportunity to demonstrate their zeal. They have been given permission to leave the USSR and been plainly intent on winning the favors of those in the West who look after anti-Sovieteers.

There are quite many of these there. Leading an untroubled life in the United States, for instance, is former Nazi executioner Boleslav Maikovskis who during the years of Nazi occupation together with his accomplices destroyed the whole village of Audrini along with all its inhabitants.

Edgar Laipenieks and Karlis Detlavs, butchers from the Riga central prison and the Salaspils concentration camp, have also taken refuge in the United States.

The "human rights campaigners" who have engineered the anti-Soviet provocation and seduced inexperienced youngsters apparently are nothing loath to join them.

PORTRAYAL OF 'HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST' ASSAILED

LD251106 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 25 Aug 87

["Sham 'Human Rights Champions'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius August 25 TASS -- The organisers of the anti-Soviet gathering in the Lithuanian capital on August 23 mentioned the Catholic bishop from Lithuania Vincentas Brizgis, who has now found shelter in Chicago, and this reveals their true countenance. One of the speakers even called him a "champion of human rights".

It is useful to recall some facts from the biography of this "champion" although they are well known not only in Lithuania but also outside of the USSR. It is not by chance that even the Americans themselves as long ago as 1974 raised before the U.S. Congress the question of expelling Brizgis from their country while THE WASHINGTON POST wrote about his hangman's zeal during the years of World War Two.

The matter is that during the Nazi occupation of Lithuania Brizgis encouraged and even organised mass executions of the peaceful population. This is proved by documents, witness testimony and excerpts from his diary published here.

Immediately after Hitler Germany's invasion of the USSR, when Lithuanian towns and villages were going up in flames, Brizgis sent a telegram of gratitude to Hitler in which he called him a "great liberator" and stated that "the German Army is marching to save Europe". This "servant of God" urged Lithuanians to join punitive detachments and openly blessed the butchers.

Revealing testimony was given in a Soviet court by Antanas Vadaitis, a former commander of a punitive detachment in the town of Krakes. During a meeting with Brizgis he mentioned by chance that Jews were still living in a settlement that was under his supervision. Brizgis was incensed and immediately ordered: "No pity for Jews". Soon afterwards all the Jews in the area were slaughtered, all 1125 of them.

An Israeli citizen, Shlyoma Kurlyandchik, informed the Lithuanian authorities that when studying the archive in the West German city of Koblenz he had found documents of the punitive units operating in Kaunas. They show that Bishop Brizgis had fully approved of the actions of the occupation authorities and prohibited priests from interceding for Jews. He dealt sternly with those who disobeyed. Was it not with his blessing that a big group of Catholic priests parted with their lives in death camps at that time?

Either deliberately or through ignorance the organisers of the failed anti-Soviet action in Vilnius tried to portray such a person as a "patriot" and "human rights champion".

DEMONSTRATION BY 'DOWNTRODDEN' IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD251213 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] [Announcer] In Moscow at the moment a demonstration is going on which citizens from all over the USSR are participating in. The demonstrators are demanding big improvements in civil rights.

[Begin unidentified woman recording in Russian fading into correspondent Elizabeth Hedborg's translation] My name is Fyodosya Timoshenko. I have two children. We have nowhere to live. We came here all the way from Kiev where I have been for 1 month now. We live in a railway station. I want someone to listen to me! A pale woman aged about 30 tells me this sobbing and hiccuping. She is one of a group of about 50 people who have gathered right in the center of Moscow to beg someone to listen to them and their demands to be treated justly.

They have come from all over the USSR, from the small forgotten towns out in the provinces, and when they see me with a microphone in my hand they throw themselves at me. Perhaps I can help?

A woman's son has been murdered; she wants the case taken up by the police but they do not want to listen to her. In her hand she holds a picture of Volodya, her only son, but she gets no answer anywhere.

One man has uncovered a colossal bribery scandal in his home district; the police threaten him so he will keep quiet about it. One woman sought a place to live; she could have it if she paid R2,000 in bribes. But I don't have that kind of money. What do you think, she sobs. What are you demanding, I ask. We are demanding to be allowed to meet a high level official; they are the only ones we can rely on. All the others have closed their doors to us. We want to meet Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev himself! He is the only one who understands us.

It is a sea of human tragedy that strikes me from these people. Pale, tired, in clothes that smell musty from their travels in overcrowded night trains. In recent months here in Moscow we have seen various kinds of demonstrations: first it was the Russian nationalists, then the Crimean Tatars, but the most touching, and alarming, nevertheless, are these people -- the downtrodden ones, who have been rejected everywhere and are now hoping for a miracle in Moscow. The only hopeful thing about today's demonstration was the police's absolute passivity and almost benign behavior. Gorbachev has initiated a process of openness and reorganization in the USSR, and by doing so he has opened a chink in a doorway behind which one glimpses inexpressible human humiliation and hopelessness. [end recording]

UKRAINE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT MEETS

Treatment of Soldiers Discussed

AU251120 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has discussed ways to perfect the work of the Ukrainian Political Publishing House. The instruction has been given to increase attention to publications which disseminate experience of restructuring, and which contribute toward shaping the new political thinking among the cadres, communists, and working people; to reinforce the staff of authors, particularly with party, administrative, and economic aktivists, young scientists and political journalists; and to improve the esthetic appearance and layout of political publications and of their advertisements.

The state of training juridical cadres in the republic's higher educational institutions has been examined. It was noted that higher juridical education was still being restructured in an unsatisfactory way. The Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education has been requested to take urgent steps to improve the training and educational process, to intensify the ideological tempering of law students, and to cultivate high moral and business qualities among them. The attention of the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office, Ministries of Internal Affairs and of Justice, of State Arbitration, and of oblispolkoms was called to the need to closely cooperate with higher educational institutions training juridical cadres, and to give them practical assistance. Donetsk, Lvov, Odessa, and Kharkov Obkoms and Kiev Gorkom have been requested to improve party guidance of the training of juridical cadres by means of higher education.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the article "I Did not Send You to Afghanistan..." published in the 5 August 1987 issue of the newspaper PRAVDA. It was noted that the article correctly criticized the callous, formal, and bureaucratic treatment of internationalist soldiers and their families. These scandalous events occurred as a result of the deadened feeling of responsibility among leading functionaries in Kovelskiy, Pavlogradskiy, and Sevastopolskiy Gorkoms, in executive committees of the corresponding soviets of people's deputies, and in economic organs, and as a result of slackened control on the part of Volyn, Dnepropetrovsk, and Crimean Obkoms over the work to improve working and living conditions, and services for servicemen who had discharged their internationalist duty, and for their families.

It has been taken into consideration that the bureaus of Volyn, Dnepropetrovsk, and Crimean Obkoms, in adherence to principles, had assessed the permitted manifestations of callousness, indifference, and red tape. E.R. Gerasimov, Kovelskiy Rayispolkom chairman, was strictly reprimanded and the reprimand was recorded in his file; S.M. Gorbachevskaya, Kovelskiy Gorkom secretary, and I.N. Prikhodko, Pavlogradskiy Gorispolkom chairman, were reprimanded. Also I.A. Solovyev, Pavlogradskiy Gorkom first secretary; Yu.I. Kuts, and L.A. Bukhovtseva, Kovelskiy Gorispolkom deputy chairmen, were brought to account by the party. Local organs have settled the problems presented by A.N. Shevchenko and P.M. Baranovskiy. L.A. Platonov, who lives in a suburb of Sevastopol, has been registered for an apartment on preferential terms.

A check up carried out in other oblasts of the republic showed that some party committees, executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, economic leaders, and trade union and Komsomol organizations still showed serious shortcomings in this work which is of great political and moral importance.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated obkoms and Kiev Gorkom to tighten control over the work carried out to improve working and living conditions and services for servicemen, workers, and functionaries who had discharged their internationalist duty and for their families, and to increase the personal responsibility of leaders of administrative and economic organs for this matter.

Party and Komsomol organizations have been requested to engage internationalist soldiers in public life and in educational work among youths, and to foster everywhere an atmosphere of general respect for their combat exploits and labor achievements.

The work performed in the system of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies to implement party and government decisions with regard to overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism has been examined. It was noted that the board of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies, as well as Comrade S.V. Litvinenko, its chairman; Comrade V.I. Levchuk, the former's deputy; and many leaders in the field personally, had organized work in this field in an unsatisfactory way. This work lacks persistence and consistency, shows placidity, the trend to overestimate what has been achieved, and a slackened exactingness toward cadres. Such offenses as the sale of alcoholic beverages without an appropriate licence, beyond the hours prescribed, to persons under 21 years of age, and to persons already intoxicated; hoarding wines and vodka for profiteering; and others continue to be widespread. The check up confirmed the serious shortcomings, expounded by the newspaper IZVESTIYA of 29 July 1987 in the article entitled "The Tipsy Shores," in the organization of the sale of wines and spirits, and in public trade services in Vinnitsa and Zhitomir Oblasts.

The board of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Socities has proved to be inefficient in organizing the rational utilization of market resources of sugar. Sugar has been squandered, misused, and sold in large quantities to individual persons, and this has favored the growth of moonshining. The Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies has failed to take appropriate steps to increase the production of goods at its enterprises to substitute for the losses brought about in commodity turnover by the reduced sales of alcoholic drinks. In the current year, the consumer societies fell short of the 7-month plan for retail commodity turnover.

Comrade A.I. Levchuk, board first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies and CPSU member, was strictly reprimanded for inadequate exactingness toward cadres and for the lack of due control over the work of the union's enterprises and organizations, which resulted in the violation of many regulations covering trade in alcoholic beverages, and this reprimand was recorded in his file.

Comrade V.S. Litvinenki, board chairman of the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies, was warned that he bore personal responsibility for complying with party and government decisions to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Comrade G.G. Pokotilyuk, chief of the State Trade Inspection under the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade and CPSU member, was reprimanded for the unsatisfactory control and the low level of work to prevent infringements and abuses in trade; this reprimand was recorded in his file, and he was found unfit to continue in this post.

The party committee within the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies (under Comrade G.A. Bulynko) has been commissioned to examine the issue of responsibility borne by party-affiliated apparatus functionaries that are guilty of shortcomings and of embroidering the state of affairs.

Note has been taken of the fact that, having examined the article "The Tipsy Shores," the bureaus of Vinnitsa and Zitomir Obkoms brought those guilty of infringements to strict account and took steps to eliminate the shortcomings.

Obkoms and Kiev Gorkom, oblispolkoms and Kiev Gorispolkom have been instructed to ensure compliance with the requirements set out by the decisions of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The agenda also included the progress made in the republic in implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee to prepare housing and municipal services in time for the 1987-88 fall-winter season. The attention of the boards of the Ukrainian Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services and of Power and Electrification, of oblispolkoms, and of Kiev Gorispolkom has been called to the inadmissable slowness in preparations for the winter season. The Central Committee has called on them to take energetic measures to cope completely with the entire range of work to ensure that housing, municipal, and power supply services perform steadily in the winter season.

Obkoms and Kiev Gorkom have been instructed to tighten control over the measures planned, and to assess sharply and in adherence to principles each failure to follow the schedule, as well as manifestations of complacency and indifference in this matter. The need to intensify educational work in the collectives of housing and municipal organizations was emphasized, and to pay more attention to meeting the needs of the workers in this branch.

Examines Public Catering

AU251348 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee" -- passage within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the issue of serious shortcomings in the organization of public catering at children's establishments, educational institutions, and in boarding houses for old and disabled people./

The work performed in this field by the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade (under Comrade V.G. Starunskiy), the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies (under Comrade S.V. Litvinenko), the Ukrainian Ministry of Education (under Comrade M.V. Fomenko), the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (under Comrade Ye.M. Kadatskiy), the Ukrainian Ministry of Health (under Comrade A.Ye. Romanenko), the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Security (under Comrade A.M. Lukyanenko), the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee (under Comrades V.K. Solomakha and V.A. Lisitsyn), the Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom (under Comrade A.V. Kasyanov) has been found unsatisfactory.

It was noted that the supplies of foodstuffs for dining rooms, particularly milk products, fish, vegetables, and fruit, although abundant, were not properly organized everywhere. Demands for milk and meat products in small amounts are not being met. In Volyn, Voroshilovgrad, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Rovno, Ternopol, and Chernovtsy Oblasts, the needs of school dining rooms for meat products, animal fats, and processed cheeses are not being fully met. In Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Kirovograd Oblasts, deliveries of meat, meatproducts, milk, vegetables, and fruits to dining rooms in rural vocational and technical schools are insufficient.

Cases of embezzlement, of cheating and swindling children, pupils, old and disabled people have been verified in schools and boarding houses, children's sanatoriums, and vocational and technical schools. Short measures of food supplied to school dining rooms have been verified under Zhitomir, Lvov, Poltava, and Sumy Oblast and Kiev city public catering administrations.

The level of the material-technical base of dining rooms continues to be low. In a number of 8-year and secondary schools there are no dining rooms at all. Many catering blocks at schools and children's establishments have not been provided with running hot water, mains drainage, and ventilation; this particularly applies to Ternopol and Rovno Oblasts. In Kiev city, some catering blocks are kept in an unhealthy condition, and many are in disrepair. At a number of vocational and technical schools, catering blocks have been accommodated in adapted premises. Crimea, Nikolayev, Odessa, Sumy, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts have been falling short of the targets for building dining rooms in these establishments. In Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, and Chernovtsy Oblasts and in the city of Kiev many catering blocks at kindergartens, nurseries, and rural, vocational and technical schools do not have enough skilled personnel, and there is a high turnover.

It has been taken into consideration that Comrades V.G. Starunskiy and A.A. Shevchenko on behalf of the Ukrainian Minister of Trade; Comrade A.I. Levchuk on behalf of the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies; Comrade V.Ye. Taranenko on behalf of the Ukrainian Ministry of Education; Comrade Yu.N. Sivovolov on behalf of the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and Comrade L.I. Daynenko on behalf of Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom had admitted serious shortcomings and miscalculations. [paragraph continues]

These were in connection with the provision of food for children's establishments, educational institutions, and boarding houses for old and disabled people. They gave assurances that exhaustive measures would be taken to reinforce these sectors with cadres, to improve services in dining rooms, and to eradicate embezzlement and other abuses. They have been warned that if such omissions and the callous treatment of children, disabled and old people are repeated, they will be held strictly accountable and may be expelled from the party and dismissed from their posts.

Comrades V.K. Solomakha and V.A. Lisitsyn, deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade N.V. Babentsov, chief of the Ukrainian Organization for the sale of Fish Products [Ukrrybpromsbyt] have been strictly admonished for the serious omissions in their work. They have been reminded of their personal responsibility for meeting fully and in time the trade organizations' demands for supplies for dining rooms in these establishments. They have been commissioned to expand the production of semi-processed meat, fish, and vegetable products, and to meet the needs of children's establishments for packaged sausages, meat, milk and cottage cheese products.

Oblispolkoms, Kiev, and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms along with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Trade, and Union of Consumer Societies have been commissioned to carry out capital repairs and reconstruction work on dining rooms.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, Gossnab, Ministry of Trade, and Union of Consumer Societies have been requested to examine how additional specialized motor transport can be assigned to supply foodstuffs, semi-processed products, refrigerators and technological equipment necessary to fully equip catering blocks and dining rooms in line with the valid regulations. The need for this equipment is to be met by June 1988.

The republic's Gosplan, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been instructed, in working out annual plans for the 1988-90 period, to define the limits of capital investments for planning, surveying, and contract operations necessary to build dining rooms at children's establishments and schools and to observe the current regulations concerning the number of seats in them.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prosecutor's Office, Ministries of Justice and of Finance, State Committee on Prices, and People's Control Committee to intensify their work to reveal and to curb the violations of state discipline, and catering norms in kind and in cash, and to put an end to the embezzlement of foodstuffs.

Oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been commissioned to check into the organization of catering at all children's establishments, general-education, vocational, and technical schools, and in boarding houses for old and disabled people, as well as to take steps to eliminate the shortcomings. Obkoms and Kiev Gorkom have been obligated to increase the personal responsibility of cadres for eliminating the serious omissions that exist in this sphere.

Heavy Industry Conference Held

AU251144 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 August, a conference was held at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee building to discuss issues concerning the restructuring of the branches of the republic's heavy industry, and the preparation of associations and enterprises for switching over to full economic accountability and autonomous financing in line with the decisions of the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Reports were delivered by the Ukrainian ministers of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, power and electrification, and geology, respectively, N.S. Surgay, D.P. Galkin, V.F. Sklyarov, and N.M. Gavrilenko; and P.I. Mostovoy, Ukrainian Gossnab chairman. Those participating in the discussion were M.I. Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry; A.N. Makukhin, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification; and N.I. Drozdov, USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy.

The conference noted that the branches of the Ukrainian SSR heavy industry constitute a large and complex body with high standards of specialization and cooperation with the branch. Their share in the Soviet production of pig iron, steel, ready rolled stock, coal, iron and managanese ore, and power is significant. Each of the aforesaid branches has accumulated many large and pressing problems. Characteristic of them are particularly complex production conditions which require constant intense attention not only of association and enterprise leaders, but also of higher level management.

In connection with this, the need was emphasized to develop for the associations and enterprises of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, and power, and for geological prospecting organizations a management structure which would enable them to work in a rhythmical and highly productive way.

The conference noted that, in recent times, some functionaries of the ministerial apparatus -- including individual deputy ministers, administration and department chiefs -- had loosened control over the entrusted sectors. This has negatively affected the performance of many enterprises.

In June and July of this year, ferrous metallurgy fell short of the plan for the production and delivery of metal goods. Many mines and associations under the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry have been working with more strain than before. In a number of enterprises under the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification there are delays in preparations for the winter season. In the organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Geology, the new management methods have not produced due returns.

The conference participants gave much attention to the preparation of associations and enterprises for switching over to full economic accountability and autonomous financing. The pressing need was emphasized to improve everywhere the economic indexes of work performed by enterprises, to raise the profitability of the latter, to eliminate unprofitableness, to intensify economy and thrift, and to ensure that the plans for the delivery of goods contracted or ordered by the consumers are fulfilled 100 percent. It is precisely this that can hasten the accomplishment of many social tasks accumulated at many heavy industry enterprises.

It is highly important, the speakers emphasized, to complete in time the preparation of enterprises and associations for operations in the 1987-88 fall and winter season, to substitute for the arrears incurred, and to ensure that the plans for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole are fulfilled.

The conference was addressed by A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; and S.I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

GLADUSH APPOINTED UKRAINIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU251713 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Aug 87 p 1

["A Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Viktor Dmitriyevich Gladush deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

City of Kiev, 20 August 1987

Born in 1937, Viktor Dmitriyevich Gladush is a Ukrainian, who has been a CPSU member since 1963. He has a higher education having graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in 1959, and is an engineer.

Having graduated from the institute, he has spent 27 years working at the V.I. Lenin "Krivorozhstal" metallurgical combine in Krivoy Rog and has covered the path from a senior wire rolling mill operator to the director of that enterprise.

In 1986 he was appointed Ukrainian deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy.

He is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

He is also the holder of two Labor Red Banner Orders, medals, and of the title of Honored Metallurgist of the Ukrainian SSR.

[Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 21 August on p 3, in an unattributed report titled "In the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium", reported "The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to relieve Comrade N.F. Nikolayev of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his retirement on pension."]

CPSU, GOVERNMENT ECONOMY RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

PM211131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Preparing in Good Time for Work under Winter Conditions. [subhead]

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures to Ensure the Stable Operation of the National Economy in the 1987-1988 Winter Period."

The resolution notes that under the conditions of the restructuring of the country's economy and the switch to new economic methods, the timely preparation of enterprises and organizations for work in the winter is particularly topical for ensuring the stable fulfillment of plan targets and obligations by all branches of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged party, soviet, and economic organs to analyze thoroughly the errors and mistakes which occurred earlier in the preparation for winter of electric power stations, associations, enterprises and organizations, main-line and industrial railroad and pipeline transport, higheays, shipping companies, and also housing and other facilities in the social sphere. These organs must discuss questions connected with eliminating these shortcomings in labor collectives, and must elaborate and implement with their participation comprehensive organizational and technical measures ensuring the stable operation of every association, enterprise, and organization in the coming winter.

USSR ministries and departments, Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, and local ispolkoms are instructed to ensure that enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction promptly lay in the necessary supplies of fuel and complete the fulfillment of all measures connected with the preparation for work under winter conditions before 1 November 1987. Particular attention is paid to ensuring the timely and high-quality preparation of housing, other social facilities for winter and satisfying the fuel needs of the population and municipal and consumer services.

Ministers, leaders of departments, and chairmen of union republic councils of ministers have personal responsibility for implementing the measures indicated.

Local soviet ispolkoms must organize before 1 November 1987 in conjunction with the leaders of enterprises and organizations checks on the readiness of all enterprises and organizations, irrespective of which department they are subordinated to, for reliable work under winter conditions and issue them with certificates of their readiness to operate in the coming winter period.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in conjunction with the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and republican, kray, and oblast trade union councils are instructed to activate the work of labor collectives on the braod expansion of socialist competition in the struggle for an increase in the extraction and production of fuel and energy resources their saving and for the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of measures to prepare for the persistent and stable operation under winter conditions.

Expanding the Sphere of Activity of State Acceptance [subhead]

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Results of the Work of Industrial Enterprises under Conditions of State Acceptance and the Expansion of the Sphere of Its Activity."

The document notes that the party line toward a fundamental improvement of quality of domestic output and its attainment of world standards and the introduction of state acceptance are actively supported by the working class and by all the country's working people. State acceptance, an important link in restructuring, has proved its effectiveness in practice.

At the same time, state acceptance has disclosed the serious lapses and omissions which have accumulated in industry in ensuring the high quality of output produced. The leaders of a number of ministries, associations, and enterprises have tolerated an oversimplified approach during the period of preparing and introducing state acceptance, and only half of the enterprises could produce output without deviating from the established requirements and quality.

With a view to further strengthening work to fundamentally improve the quality of output produced, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, leaders of associations and enterprises, and local party and soviet organs to persistently and consistently perform work to set up economic, technical, and social conditions to ensure the production of high-quality output as the most important factor in raising the effectiveness of the national economy and further improving the welfare of the Soviet people.

Taking into account that state acceptance is an integral part of the new economic mechanism, it has been deemed essential to expand the sphere of its activity and from 1 January 1988 to introduce state acceptance additionally at 727 associations and enterprises.

State acceptance is also being introduced for housing and social facilities in 20 republican, kray, and oblast centers.

It is proposed that ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises in which state acceptance of output is being newly introduced study the activity of analogous enterprises working under conditions of state acceptance, introduce the leading experience accumulated by them, and take into consideration the shortcomings in the preparatory period and failures in the organization of work. They must implement before the end of the current year the necessary measures aimed at revising and correcting technical documentation, providing production with the necessary equipment, machining attachments, measuring, monitoring, and testing facilities, restructuring the operation of technical control services, training and retraining cadres, and strengthening technological and production discipline.

Awarding the Jubilee Certificate of Honor [subhead]

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have adopted a resolution "On the Conditions of and Procedure for Awarding Labor Collectives and Production Front-Rankers the Jubilee Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee marking the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." [Passage omitted listing recipients of award and the conditions under which it will be awarded.]

ANTHOLOGY OF DOCUMENTS ON RESTRUCTURING PUBLISHED

PM250931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Anthology of Documents"]

[Text] An anthology of documents entitled "On the Radical Restructuring of Economic Management" has been published. It incorporates the following: The USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)," the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Procedure for Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On the State Enterprise (Association),'" and also resolutions which have been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU and were approved by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987), Plenum concerning the radical reform of economic management and the restructuring of the activity of central, republic, and local bodies.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

TKACHENKO DEPLORES FOCUS ON PAST ERRORS

PM241345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Vera Tkachenko "Publicist's Notes": "We Are Given a Motherland Once, Until Death Itself"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Let us ask ourselves: Do we Soviet people have something to be proud of? Oh, yes! Now, in times of glasnost and restructuring, maybe some of us are somewhat intoxicated with the possibility of saying openly what is on our mind and in our heart, disagreeing, arguing and quarreling until we are hoarse verbally and in the press, and have gone overboard in some respects in the heat of emotions regarding all kinds of "exposures" and "denials."

And it probably could not be otherwise. The fresh winds of restructuring have opened the floodgates of glasnost, and a flood of popular thought, energy, relief, and hope has burst forth. Our first task was to rehabilitate Truth, purging it of the sham and sly truths which had led us into impasses of public apathy and decline.

But wait, we cannot continue to live just by criticizing shortcomings in the distant and the recent past! We cannot only live by seeking out, collecting, and sometimes even openly relishing the delusions of the past, can we? Yes, serious and at times tragic mistakes were committed in the past. We do not excuse and will never forgive what happened in 1937-1938. But at the same time we cannot discard and must not erase what we have achieved in 70 years of Soviet power, all that we have and are proud of, and all that the party and the people have done in the course of very grave trials. We are proud of every day we have lived though, even if it was very difficult. Precisely this was said at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee between its general secretary and leaders of [second edition reads: "...Central Committee between M.S. Gorbachev and leaders of..."] the mass media and of creative unions.

Unfortunately, some of our press organs seem to have [second edition reads: "...Unfortunately, some journalists seem to have..."] forgotten about the pride, exploits, and achievements of our great Soviet people. You cannot help wondering whether the motherland's history -- a difficult, at times incredibly hard and tragic but uniquely heroic history -- is not thereby discredited.

You sometimes read with bitterness apologies to the respectable West with its mind-boggling store windows [second edition omits "with its mind-boggling store windows"] for the fact that during the years since October, with the possible exception of the New Economic Policy, we have, it turns out, been very "bad" and weak, and it is said that we will certainly mend our ways.

No, No! As regards our ideals, here we are incorrigible. We Soviet people believe in socialism. And we want no other social system. We want just one thing -- more socialism, more of our own, socialist democracy. Precisely this is the sense of restructuring, about which much is being said in various ways in the West. [second edition omits "about which much is being said in various ways in the West"]

Let people in the West say what they like. That is their business. But it is indeed distressing when you encounter also in some of our publications articles which, behind the veil of glasnost, erode our incontrovertible [second edition reads: "... publications articles which, exploiting glasnost, in effect erode our incontrovertible..."] political and moral values. Why do some people vie with each other to prod our mighty and battle-worthy, albeit in some respects weakened organism with the burning-hot iron [second edition reads: "...each other to wield the burning -hot iron..."] probe of "exposures" as scathingly, bitingly, and maliciously as possible? One so wants to say: Ease up a bit, comrade compatriots! The motherland, like a mother, needs compassion, filial love, and active assistance above all. I will repeat: We must not see just the minuses in our history, for there has been and is much that is good, of which we are rightly proud. And we will not disregard this. We should be concerned primarily about augmenting what is good, and without love of our homeland nothing at all will come of this.

There is no subjunctive mood in history. "If... then" does not exist in history. What happened happened, and no superperspicacious thinking by a very great or superfashionable writer can refute what happened or [second edition reads: "... happened, and no 'superperspicacious' retrospective thinking by a very great or superfashinable writer can amend what happened or..."] alter history.

Such attempts are made -- and readers write of this to the PRAVDA editorial office. Let us cite some of these letters. First A.M. Kostin from Leningrad.

"The prewar times," he writes, "were filled with general upsurge, enthusiasm, and the wish to do as much as possible in the name of our country's might. Things were very hard during those years, we were poor economically and in our private life, but we were not despondent and believed that we would build our socialist society. Born in 1926, I well remember how and where my parents worked. My father was in the machine and tractor station teams, and before the war he was a kolkhoz chairman. My mother tied sheafs and worked in a livestock unit. We schoolchildren also worked in the fields, did the weeding, and procured hay. We knew how much every sack of oats, wheat, and rye weighed. The foundations of our state's economic maturity were laid in the thirties. It is hard to describe the moment when grain was brought on horses 18 km to the station to be handed over to the state with flags and signing. My motherland is Kurgan Oblast, the grain district."

And another letter, from V. Shapovalov, Yu. Yegorov, A. Shvarts, and N. Kabachnyy:

"When you read some press articles, you are amazed at the way everything is sometimes stood on its head. Who needs to do this? [paragraph continues]

"Where is the logic and commonsense? Finally, where is objectivity and decency, respect for the honor and dignity of the working masses, for the sacred memory of the heroic past? Is this really in our people's interests, to the benefit of restructuring and renewal? But however that may be and whoever might want it, our motherland is always with us, and it was because it is ours that we did not end up beneath the tracks of fascist tanks. To depict that period as nothing but mistakes and errors is to make a fool of the whole party and the whole people. Who needs this?"

Readers' letters make many valid points. They reasonably ask: Is it possible to judge by today's yardsticks that extremely complex, [second edition reads: "... They reasonably ask: Can a subjective position be the yardstick in assessing that extremely complex..."] tangled, and difficult external and internal situation?

Time is an eternal category. But time is also a concrete concept. The past 7 decades in the motherland's destiny have been filled with various events -- good and bad, joyful and tragic. Today we are learning to live under conditions of democracy and glasnost. But, when campaigning for glasnost and renewal, do we always see the chief goal and think about the motherland and the people? [Second edition replaces the preceding sentence with the following: "And when campaigning for glasnost and renewal we must always see the chief goal and think about the motherland and the people."] For it alone -- our Soviet motherland -- and only concern for it are the fundamental principle of the revolutionary changes taking place among us.

We call restructuring revolutionary. It is taking place. With difficulty, with distortions, with a far from always successful struggle against red tape (and socialism has no more formidable enemy). But it is called revolutionary because it is none other than the consistent continuation of the glorious traditions of October. Restructuring in no way means abandoning our historical heritage and everything that has worked and is working now for the good of the motherland and the people.

Of course, there are people in our society who reject with uncommon ease not only the heritage but also the motherland itself. Some of them can elicit understanding (the uniting of families, for example), but it is impossible to understand others. [Second edition omits preceding sentence]

"Russia can manage without each one of us, but none of us can manage without it," I.S. Turgenev once remarked. "Woe betide him who thinks this, and doubly so for him who really manages without it..."

When you red these lines, you cannot help thinking about the destinies of people who have torn themselves away from their motherland, like a leaf from a tree. I am not even talking of those who start pouring dirt onto the land that fed them as soon as they set foot on foreign soil. By all accounts, there is nothing holy about such people. But not all are like this, for there are also people whose fate makes you think of them with regret and alarm. [Second edition omits passage from "...for there are..." through end of sentence]

I recall Austria. [Second edition replaces the preceding sentence with the following: "A colleague of mine who worked abroad told of a meeting in Austria."] A crowd of emigres from the USSR was literally storming our embassy: "Help us to return!" I recall a tall young guy. An intelligent, inquisitive face. He came into the Pravda pavilion and asked:

"Are you Russian? May I talk with you?"

We talked. The guy had been taken to the United States by his parents after 8 years' schooling. We asked:

"What do you like there?"

"There is freedom there..."

"How do you see it?"

"I bought a car. And girls are approachable..."

Most likely his words reveal a youth's usual bravado, but the time will come when he will, perhaps, understand what a person's real happiness is. We do not claim that precisely that guy will then be anxious to return to the motherland. But what happens then? What R.A. Buyanov writes of in his letter.

"For some reason, when the talk turns to problems of emigration from the USSR and the return of compatriots dissatisfied with life abroad, the concept of the motherland is importunately eroded. The very logic and the arguments used in propaganda are interesting. With overt contempt for the motherland certain Soviet people persistently seek over a number of years to leave the USSR and rejoice in the expectation of a new 'motherland' in Israel, the United States, or somewhere else. But then, having tasted the 'joyful' life and swapped their professions as musician, director, artist, or physician for work as waiters or cabdrivers, they suddenly 'see the light.' And it turns out that the motherland is where life is better and more comfortable. And this nonsense is served up to us true patriots in the press and on television as a serious argument justifying the decision to change motherland! It seems to me that such all-forgiveness does serious harm to the patriotic education of Soviet people, particularly young people."

It is hard to disagree with the author. Indeed, in order to get onto television screens you have to go abroad and then come back repentent. It is the height of irony, and yet we really do observe such a thing. And readers cannot fail to notice this.

"...I believe that the Soviet Union must not be turned into a transit camp for people who live according to the principle: 'The motherland is where the good life is.' These people are convinced that there are more important things than the motherland which fed and raised them. Having lived in other countries and realized that they are more accustomed to their former place, they have decided to return. Is it fitting to shed tears of emotion about this, as our new organs do? Let them earn the right to return by doing something useful to the homeland. Devotion to socialsim and the motherland must be demonstrated in deeds, not words." (F. Safiullin)

"...It is hard to trust someone who has betrayed his country, and it is impossible to believe in the sincerity of repentance. I believe that we must toughen up the conditions for people who left the Soviet Union earlier to return to it." (A. Shestun)

"...Our society is too humane with regard various dissidents, internal emigres, and deserters to the camp of our ideological enemies. We have absolutely no desire to see such 'returnees.'" (G. Nikiforov) [Second edition omits preceding two paragraphs]

"...Of course, guided by humane aims, our government permits former Soviet citizens to return to the motherland from the United States. Let those who are granted permission come, but without any television appearances and interviews of various kinds. Otherwise they pose like heroes before the television camera. [paragraph continues]

"Soviet people do not have and cannot have any feelings of emotion and sympathy toward these 'patriots' apart from hostility." (G. Sokolov)

That is probably enough letters. They have not been cited in order to "toughen up" something. They express, above all, filial feeling for the motherland. You cannot swap the land which fed you. Either it exists for you or it does not.

The motherland, like a mother, is an unambiguous concept, and references to the fact that somewhere there is another "motherland of forbears," another mother, and that you supposedly strive after it even though you have never set eyes on it, are just a fine cover, nothing more. You cannot have two natural mothers. We are given one motherland, until death itself. Just one. [passage omitted]

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION VIEWS TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

LD192227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Report on the permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] A joint session of the Commission for Transport and Communications and the Commission for Power Engineering of the Chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The question was considered of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport for increasing the efficiency of utilizing transport facilities and economizing on fuel and lubricating materials. It was stressed at the session that although plans overall for freight and passenger transport are being fulfilled, the level and quality of the work of motor transport does not correspond to the demands of the national economy and the population.

The rates in the restructuring of the industry's work still does not yet meet the provisions of the January and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The administrative method of management is slow in being overcome. Work is being carried out insufficiently in the improvement of the transportation process and the full use of production potential. The plans and programs which have been elaborated for the development of automotive transport, a rational use of fuel and oils, and an expansion in the use of natural gas, are insufficiently supported by efficacious organizational work, which sometimes leads to them being ruined.

The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport has not achieved a radical turn-around in its work to enhance its organization and discipline and to root out numerous alterations of documentation, use of automobiles for personal gain, the misappropriation of funds by bus drivers, extortion and other negative phenomena. In combatting these departmental monitoring has an extremely low success-rate. Serious shortcomings in the activity of automotive enterprises and also in economizing and thrift are to a large extent determined by the low level of work in training and educating personnel and by poor demands on them regarding their task. Retention of qualified personnel is complicated by the extremely slow resolution of social and cultural problems, particularly provision of housing. The adopted decision draws the attention of the RSFSR Minavtotransport and its collegium for the need -- relying mainly on economic methods of management and on the active introduction of the achievements of science and technology -- to restructure in a cardinal way the work of motor transport; to ensure the broadening of economic independence and initiative of motor enterprises and associations, granting them full use of legislative rights; to strive for an increase in yield from the production potential created within the industry and for efficiency of freight transport, for achieving the level of intensification in automotive production and economization of material resources, envisaged in the industry's plans; and to strengthen interaction in solving these problems with local soviet bodies. It

is proposed that the USSR State Planning Committee aid the perfection of the structure of motor transport fleets in general use. Specific recommendations have been given to several other departments. A number of proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers was made by the commissions. Taking part in the session were Comrade Demichev, Candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and heads of a number of ministries and departments.

VITEBSK OBLAST HARVEST DAMAGED BY BAD WEATHER

PM260959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent M. Shimanskiy report: "In Defiance of the Elements. Vitebsk Oblast's Farmers Are Gathering the Harvest, Displaying Courage and Good Organization"]

[Excerpt] Vitebsk Oblast -- "I have not seen the like in my time. Rain all spring and summer, and the sky, as the people say, never drying out. Water everywhere: on the roads, in the fields, in the meadows, in our vegetable gardens. The awfulness never seems to end..."

These are the words of Aleksandr Timofeyevich Sidorov, an 80-year old inhabitant of the village of Mekhovoye. The elements in the Vitebsk area are really going mad, with continuous rain from May until today. ANd 6 through 7 August a hurricane of unprecedented force raged: It ripped off roofs, toppled high voltage pylons, and severed telephone lines. And now harvesting time has come. What condition are the crops in?

Here is a rye field. The rye there is all twisted and deformed, beaten to the ground. And in the barley fields "secondary growth" has developed explosively, becoming entangled with stalks bearing big, heavy ears. Many fields have been so flooded that they are now more like a bog. The flax, weakened in its struggle with the rains and winds, is barely standing. Aftergrowth has sprouted healthily in the hayfields, but it is under water. You constantly see tractors towing grain harvesting combines through the fields. It is the same almost everywhere.

We are about to fly to the rayons hit hardest by the natural disaster with V. Grigoryev, first secretary of Vitebsk Obkom, in a helicopter -- it is imposible to get through by car.

"The squalls and rainstorms which hit the Vitebsk area at the beginning of August," V. Grigorev said, "inflicted great damage. In 18 of the 21 rayons many livestock units, hay sheds, greenhouses, and apartment blocks were destroyed or damaged. Roads have been washed away and bridges demolished. Grain crops have been destoyed over an area of 151,000 hectares -- 30 percent of the total -- and 15,500 hectares of potatoes have been lost, including almost 9,000 hectares on peasants' personal subsidiary farms. The fields which escaped destruction are oversaturated and the tubers are ruined. We have also lost wheat, root crops, and flax. The overall economic damage amounts to something in the region of R90 million."

The task now is to harvest what has been saved and minimize the aftereffects of the weather. For this it is necessary to manage the workforce and equipment correctly and organize people's labor efficiently. Grain must be harvested on a high cut, and combines must be put onto double wheel half-track so that they do not get stuck in the fields. It is also necessary to mow the grain selectively, thresh the damp mass twice, and then send the straw for silage.

Thousands of urban dwellers have come to the assistance of the rural workers. Yet no one gave them orders from above -- the labor collectives themselves decided how many people to send to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"We are confident," Vladimir Viktorovich said, "that the grain will be harvested and that we will procure sufficient feed and fulfill the state plan for the sale of agricultural products." [passage omitted]

MEDIA REPORT 18 AUGUST AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD230137 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 18 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

To date, grain has been reaped on an area of more than 500,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast; it has been threshed on 250,000 hectares. Growth is stunted because of the hot weather. (0400)

Harvesting of corn has been started in the Fergana Valley. In Andizhan Oblast, machine operators are threshing an average of 60 quintals. On the whole, throughout the republic the harvest is getting under way rather slowly, however. Corn yields are lower than planned; our correspondent thinks this is due to poor cultivation methods in a number of virgin lands farms. (0600)

Saratov Oblast has threshed eared crops over an area of 1.5 million hectares, half the sown area. Work could be proceeding more rapidly, however, since not all combines have been thrown into the work yet. (0600)

Orel Oblast farms have delivered 400,000 tonnes of grain to the state granaries, four-fifths of the plan; the average yield is 23 quintals, nearly 5 quintals more than last year. (0600)

Altay farmers have over-fulfilled the haylage plan. There is more haylage than last year. Hay reserves need to be supplemented, since there is less than this time last year. (0800)

The intensive farming of winter crops is being extended. The USSR state Agro-Industrial Committee has reported that about 80 million hectares, half the winter crop area, are now intensively farmed. Taking up a quarter of the total area, winter grain crops produce one third of the gross grain harvest. In the Kuban, for example, where progressive farming measures apply to all winter crop land, there has been an average wheat yield of nearly 40 quintals per hectare and more than 41 quintals of winter barley. (1000)

Altay machine operators have cut grain on the first million hectares. Winter rye harvesting has ended, and now the harvesting has shown that not all the problems with machinery have been solved. More than half of the grain-shelling machines were not ready in a number of rayons. People's controllers have uncovered instances of mismanagement among the bosses and specialists who are responsible for the readying of harvesting machinery. Some of them have been relieved of their posts, and around 450 people have been brought to book. (1100)

In the Mari Non-Chernozem Zone, farms have already begun mass winter sowing, planning to complete this in August. They are to cover 140,000 hectares. (1100)

Belgorod Oblast today fulfilled the annual plan for grain sales to the state, having dispatched more than 750,000 tonnes of grain. The extensive use of intensive technologies for cultivating grain crops has made it possible to obtain more than 28 quintals of grain per hectare and to sell the state more than 350,000 of valuable wheat and graded seeds. (1800)

19 August

Poltava Oblast farmers are completing harvesting of early cereals today. The yield is good, but according to the first secretary of the Poltavskiy Raykom sales to the state would be higher if only they were provided with the (Zhirey 4-9) harvester, which for some reason has gone out of production and not been replaced by a similar decent one. The losses caused as a result go up to 10 quintals per hectare. (0600)

Udmurtiya: The last 100,000 hectares are now being sown to winter crops. (0800)

Russian federation kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to build up rates for harvesting grain and pulse crops. Harvesting is ending in the Kuban, in Stavropol Kray, and autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. Despite the late ripening of grains, the harvest has been conducted in these regions in an organized manner. Farms are striving to carry out the first commandment: complete the state plan with particular attention to the quality of grain. We have already reported that Kuban grain growers have exceeded twofold the target for the procurement of strong wheat which goes towards improving the baking properties of ordinary varieties of this crop. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Don, the Kabarda-Balkar ASSR, and North Ossetiya have dealt with deliveries of high-quality grain. In their wake the farms of Voronezh Oblast have fulfilled the plan for strong wheat. (0900)

As has been reported, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgorod Oblast have as a whole fulfilled the plan for grain. However, the quality of the grain there is not sufficiently high. The plan for strong wheat has not been fulfilled. Farms of Kursk and Lipetsk Oblasts and of Altay are slow in the deliveries of such grain. In some regions of the Russian Federation a tendency is to be observed for holding up grain. This year nobody is hurrying to hand over grain. However, the state plan has not been cancelled for anybody. Despite this, a large quantity of barley, peas, and other crops is unjustifiably accumulating on threshing floors. Here are some examples: In Volgograd Oblast 2.3 million tonnes of grain have been threshed while less than 400,000 tonnes have gone to elevators. More than 1 million tonnes of grain have accumulated on the threshing floors in Saratov Oblast; and in the Tatar ASSR, more than 700,000 tonnes. Moreover, this autonomous republic is traditionally a large supplier of pulse crops, but this year as yet not one tonne of peas has come in from Tatar ASSR farms to state procurement stations. Farms of Ulyanovsk and Penza Oblasts are unjustifiably holding up deliveries of this crop. Procurers await a more even arrival of grain at elevators, in Stavropol Kray, Rostov and Orenburg Oblasts, and in the Bashkir ASSR. (1100)

Fergana valley farms in Uzbekistan have started harvesting corn for grain. As a whole throughout the republic harvesting work is getting under way slowly. In many areas, especially in the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes, the harvest has turned out lower than planned. (1100)

Altay kolkhozes and sovkhozes have started sowing winter crops. Winter rye gives a pretty good harvest there — 18 quintals of grain. (1100)

20 August

Krasnodar Kray: To date 2.5 million tonnes of corn for silage has been laid in. (0600)

Grain is being harvested in Kazakhstan; 6 million hectares have already been done. More than a quarter of the grain has already been gathered. Barley and wheat have been threshed in the southern oblasts. High harvest yields resulted in big additional profits for southern farms. (1100)

For the past 2 weeks it has been raining almost continuously in Estonia and this has complicated harvesting work. According to preliminary data, approximately 90 percent of grain have been beated down. Numerous fields are under water. All combines will now be equipped with stalk lifters and most of them will have semicaterpillars and coupled wheels fitted. All grain drying machinery will operate 24 hours a day. All that has been grown on the fields that suffered most will be gathered in, so that pelletized and granulated fodder can be made out of it. Harvesting will have to be done manually it is impossible for machines to do the job. (1100)

Some 230,000 tonnes of grain have been received and processed to date in Moldavia. The majority of wheat grain is of good quality. (1330)

21 August

According to the latest statistical information, the cereal crop in the country has been harvested from half the allocated area, while information is coming in from the southern areas about the end of harvesting work. Grain is being threshed from the lat 1,000 hectares in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast (Moscow Television, 0300)

All Altay elevators are work receiving grains of the new harvest. The first 10,000 tonnes of spring wheat that have arrived are of strong and valuable grain. The fine weather is allowing peas, occupying a substantial acreage in the kray, to be delivered to procurement stations in good conditions. The 1 and 1/2-year-plan for sales of winter rye to the state has been fulfilled. (0800)

Saratov Oblast: To date 2 million tonnes of corn silage has been laid in. This is one-third of the plan and 1 and 1/2 times more than last year. The corn yields has been a good one everywhere: 200-250 quintals hectare of green mass are being obtained by fodder procurers. Procurement of perennial and annual grasses is continuing. (0800)

Trucks, sent to gather in the harvest, are arriving in the Altay. Moscow's industrial enterprises have sent their full quota of vehicles and 6,000 drivers, as well as repair and organizational teams. Other vehicles are converging on the area from Perm, Yaroslavl, Udmurtia, and Chuvashia. (1100)

Uzbekistan's Andizhan Oblast has produced a good corn crop. Where intensive technology was used, the grain yield is up to 70 quintals hectare/. However, in the neighboring Namangan Oblast, irrigated land is producing corn grain yields of only 33 quintals hectare. But the position is even worse in the virgin lands of Kashkadarya and Dzhizak Olasts, where the corresponding figure has fallen below 20 quintals hectare. (1100)

This summer, 32 million hectares in Kazakhstan have been earmarked for fodder production. Grass has been harvested from 80 percent of this area and has been stacked in the places where cattle will spend the winter. Stocks of hay amounting to 15 million tonnes have been laid in. This is equivalent to 90 percent of the planned total. The year's plan for the laying-in of silage was fulfilled today.

The pace of work with all kinds of fodder is higher this year than it was last year. Many oblasts in Kazakhstan are producing more fodder than planned. (1100)

This year Belorussian growers have produced a good harvest of grain crops. They are pledged to obtain an average yield of 30 quintals per hectare and to supply the state with 1.5 million tonnes of grain. The area sown to grain crops in the republic amounts to almost 2.8 million hectares. Harvesting is now intensively under way. However, it has been raining for 7 days. (1145)

Harvesting is proceeding very smoothly this year in Ryazan Oblast. The grain crops are in good shape. On average each hectare is producing seven quintals more than last year. The delivery centers have already received 500,000 tonnes of grain of the new harvest. (1145)

A conference seminar in Kurgan, that was organized by the CPSU Central Committee, has examined measures to increase production of fodder by organizing the cultivation and preparation of silage cob-corn. It was noted at the conference that this crop has every potential to become in its new quality the main crop in many areas of the country. (1400)

22 August

Farms in Mari Non-Chernozem zone have completed harvesting of winter crops. Many have had high yields of wheat and rye. Mass cutting of spring crops has now started. But there is a long interval between reaping and threshing. (0200)

Farms in North Ossetia have started the fourth cutting of perennial grass. Alfalfa fields here give five or six harvests. Farms in North Ossetia have also begun procuring hay on high mountain meadows. In spite of the apparently high rates of work, less fodder has been procured than last year. (0204)

The Saratov Oblast farmers started the sowing of winter wheat. It will be sown on more than 500,000 hectares. (0600)

One million hectares of grain have been threshed in Altay Kray, one-quarter of the sown area. The reaping and threshing of winter grains has been completed. Despite the dry summer, winter rye produced a good yield, averaging 19 quintals/hectare. (0800)

Graingrowers in Orel Oblast have today poured the 500,000th tonne of grain into the granaries and the state plan for sales of grain to the state has been fulfilled. (Moscow television 1030)

Harvesting of grain crops has begun in Kustanay Oblast, where 4.3 million hectares is sown to grain, 3.3 million hectares of this to wheat. Thanks to good labor organizations and financial autonomy, machine operator teams have made good progress. (Moscow television 1430)

Ryazan Oblast: The plan for grain sales to the state has been fulfilled; 545,000 tonnes of grain have been dispatched to reception points.

DEPTH OF RESTRUCTURING IN ARMED FORCES EXAMINED

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[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Major General I. Danilenko under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration": "Deepening the Restructuring With Deeds"]

[Text] As a lecturer, I am often asked by servicemen about the restructuring in the army and navy. Dissatisfaction with its progress and results can be clearly sensed in the questions they ask. The reasons for this dissatisfaction are various. In some cases it is irresolute actions, not in the spirit of the times, on the part of commanding officers, political organs and staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations. In others it is their own impatience, their understanding of the restructuring as a kind of cavalry charge which should be completed in an hour.

The restructuring in the army and navy is an integral part of the restructuring throughout our country, on which the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum gave an assessment. It was noted in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report that the restructuring, despite all the difficulties, complexities, and obstacles, has won an ideological and moral victory and penetrated deeply and widely. In essence, however, we are now only on the first wave, in the initial stage. There are many places it has not yet really reached, and in some places "outposts" of inerta and lack of initiative still persist. Accelerating the restructuring and deepening it with deeds, reinforcing its positive results, stepping up the pace of transformations, shifting the center of gravity to living organizational, ideological, and political work, acting energetically and purposefully -- that is the task of the whole party and every party organization, every communist.

The restructuring process is developing and deepening in our Armed Forces too. Military councils, commanding officers, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are acting with more initiative. Public opinion in the collectives of military units and ships is making itself felt ever more visibly and weightily. The rhythm of combat and political training has become more efficient, and the sociopolitical and service activeness of personnel has increased.

All the same, only the first steps have been taken in the restructuring, and changes are taking place slowly and unevenly as yet, and in some places not at all satisfactorily.

Delivering the report at the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv meeting which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, USSR Defense Minister Army General D. Yazov noted that the restructuring of the work style and methods that the party demands of us has still not really touched the command and political cadres, including the central apparatus.

Many shortcomings in combat training, military discipline, troop control, and cadre work were revealed at a meeting of the Moscow Air Defense District party aktiv held in June.

The revolutionary renewal does not come easily to those military cadres who have become accustomed to idleness of thought and practical action and acquired the habit of confining themselves to carrying out orders to the letter and moving along a well trodden path. Some officers are not opposed to the restructuring as yet another measure which must be approved and praised to the skies and taken into account in plans and formulations. [paragraph continues]

That's fine! But they are not at all inclined to change their own mental makeup and way of thinking, their own way of life and actions, their attitude to people and to the common cause. Yet our times are times of strict demands, and require not idle talk, but concrete deeds and energetic actions.

Of course, the restructuring in the Armed Forces does not amount merely to a "repair operation," to tackling problems which were postponed or unsatisfactorily resolved (although this too is an important task). However, precisely this interpretation is sometimes encountered.

At one important conference the keynote speaker insistently put forward the idea that the whole crux of the restructuring lies in the elimination of omissions and violations of the existing norms and principles of the organization of military life. What could be called a legitimate question was immediately asked by the audience: Is not this too narrow an approach to the objectives and tasks of the restructuring in the army and navy? I think it is precisely that.

The Armed Forces should certainly always be an extremely efficiently organized and carefully controlled organism. The slighest omissions in the military organism, and above all violations of the existing demands, are impermissible. This was pointed out strictly by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at a session held on 30 May 1987. A very important reserve for the restructuring lies in steadily increasing the role of military regulations, those laws of army and navy life, in unconditionally following them in letter and spirit, in strengthening discipline and organization, and in improving troop control. But the restructuring does not end there. Restructuring in the Armed Forces is conceived as truly revolutionary transformations, the purpose of which is to make the army capable of more effectively resolving the fundamentally new problems posed by the crucial stage in world development, the dynamics of the military-political situation, and the CPSU's tireless struggle for peace and a comprehensive system of international security.

The restructuring in the Armed Forces must ensure a fundamentally new approach on the part of officer cadres and all personnel to the fulfillment of the tasks facing them and the organization of the troops' life and activity. This requires the development of the theory of troop control, the theory of troop training and education, military art, and military science as a whole. The existing work style of commanding officers, staffs, political organizers, party organizations, and troop control needs revolutionary changes. Ultimately the chief aim of the restructuring in the army and navy is a steep increase in the effectiveness of all types of military labor aimed at maintaining high combat capability and combat readiness of the troops and ensuring the economical, most rational expenditure of the forces and resources allocated by society to maintain the Armed Forces' combat potential at a level which precludes strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism. One important avenue of the restrtucturing is to make the army and navy more receptive to scientific and technical progress, on the basis of the nature of Soviet military doctrine and strict compliance with military-strategic parity and all the treaty commitments and peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The restructuring has the task of ensuring the acceleration of the switch to intensive methods of military building and of training the troops to resolve combat tasks. This means putting questions of quality at the center of attention everywhere and in everything. It seems that in certain areas of military work extensive methods have taken on a stagnant character, and they should be resolutely eliminated in the shortest possible time. We are forced to switch to intensive methods of military building by the unceasing military preparations of the United States and the other imperialist powers and their hopes of draining our country through the arms race. Under these conditions the intensification of military building and troop training is a necessary

means of maintaining military-strategic parity. Breaking this parity, which the aggressive circles of imperialism so stubbornly seek to do, would be extremely dangerous to the cause of peace and international security.

The restructuring means resolutely overcoming stagnation phenomena in the combat readiness and training of troops and naval forces. The basic braking mechanism here is the violation of the planned nature of combat and political training, the alienation of personnel from their studies, and oversimplification. The most important thing -- the troops' combat capability and combat readiness -- depends to a great extent on how the training sessions, studies, exercises, and combat firing sessions go and on their content and quality. Therefore oversimplification, leniency, and slackness in combat training must be carefully guarded against.

The paramount importance of combat training, strict adherence to training plans and programs, the conduct of training sessions and exercises in conditions approximating as closely as possible to the combat situation, strict observance of the fundamental principle of teaching the troops what is needed in war -- all this must be the subject of constant concern among commanding officers, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The changes should find expression in the end results -- that is, in the capacity of the army and navy reliably to fulfill their main function: to be a reliable instrument in the defense of peace and the prevention of aggression against the USSR and its allies. The document on military doctrine adopted in May at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference says: "The Armed Forces of the allied states are maintained in combat readiness sufficient to prevent their being caught unawares; and if an attack is nonetheless made on them, they will deal a crushing rebuff to the aggressor."

Restructuring is a new approach to the human factor in the Armed Forces. Even before, we had no shortage of high-sounding talk about the role of people in the armed struggle. This went hand in hand with lack of attention toward specific individuals and toward the social sphere in the army and navy and the rallying of military collectives. Overcoming this old ailment is one of the most important tasks. Military cadres are turning toward the social sphere, but only slowly as yet. And yet this is a leading element in the new approach to the human factor.

In leading the restructuring in Soviet society and its Armed Forces, the Communist Party channels its efforts into, first, overcoming and eliminating from our life everything that distorts, hampers, and complicates the molding, development, and application of Soviet people's creative and constructive forces, and, second, giving full scope to the operation of those factors which ensure the growth and implementation of these forces. The restructuring is a resolute struggle against bureaucracy, formalism, and disregard for the social requirements and interests of Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen; it is a resolute struggle against drunkeness, laxity, immorality, and nonregulation relations. Restructuring means attention toward people, their ideological, moral, and professional and labor development the full exercise of their rights and duties, and in particular the duty to live according to the laws of supreme responsibility for the motherland's security and the successful resolution of defense tasks. Stepping up the role of the human factor in the army and navy, it was noted at a meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv, means first and foremost increasing the responsibility, professional training, and exactingness of command and political cadres from top to bottom.

Activating the human factor and achieving a new political and moral condition of the troops and naval forces is impossible without developing democracy and increasing organization and public order.

In the military lexicon you will still seldom hear the words: "democratization of army life." Yet democratization is vitally necessary in specific army and navy conditions. It is necessary in order to enhance the initiative and creativity of servicemen in the interests of strengthening the combat capability and combat readiness of troops and naval forces. The democratization does not, as some people think, undermine the principle of sole command, but strengthens it: It becomes based increasingly on the servicemen's consciousness and on their political and labor activeness.

Democratization in the conditions of the army and navy is an assertion of the unity of the sole command principle, strong military discipline, irreproachable performance, and broad participation by party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations and all personnel in resolving the tasks facing the subunit, unit, or ship. Democratization is the putting into practice of the instruments of democracy that are enshrined in our regulations. "The commanding officer must... take into account the subordinates' proposals," the regulations say. How much is said by this alone! The right of the serviceman to make proposals, statements, complaints? The procedure stipulated by the regulations for carrying out a poll of servicemen? Democratization is the wide development of glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism and the resolute rejection of blatant rule by administrative decree. It is the proximity of commanding officers to the rank and file, concern for people, the struggle against rudeness, boorishness, and nonregulation relations, the establishment of social justice. Who can say that this is detrimental to the sole command principle? On the contrary, it strengthens it.

That is why the all-around democratization of the life of army and navy collectives, the restoration everywhere of a real, not formal, role for our social institutions, the giving of a really creative, autonomous character to the activity of Komsomol organizations, and the opening up of the broad potential inherent in meetings of personnel and collectively elected commissions and councils constitute a very important avenue of the restructuring in the Armed Forces.

The organizer of the restructuring -- and this must be emphasized firmly -- must be the commanding officer of the regiment or ship, who, under the regulations, bears personal responsibility to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the constant combat and mobilization readiness of the unit or ship in his charge and for the combat and political training, education, military discipline, and political and moral condition of personnel. It is necessary to raise ever higher the role of the regimental or ship commanding officer, give him greater autonomy, and create all the conditions to allow him to work fruitfully in what are, for him, the most important areas.

The restructuring in the Armed Forces will develop successfully on condition that it covers every sphere and every component of the military organism, the organizational, ideological, and educational work of military cadres, and the style and methods of management activity.

Formalism in ideological and educational work is being overcome only slowly. The restructuring removes from this work the deep-rooted habit of painting reality in the rosy colors of the ideal. It demands that a persistent desire be developed in servicemen to struggle for that ideal and approach it in the conditions of the real, concrete situation. The party has instructed us always and everywhere to speak the language of truth. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the merging of word and deed in an organically united creative process is hard work. The approach to words, as well as to deeds, can sometimes be viewed simplistically.

The restructuring proceeds and gathers strength through the resolution of contradictions in both the objective and the subjective world, that is, in our consciousness and in our mentality. With every step forward new, deeper layers of these contradictions will be revealed. This requires of military cadres a mastery of the main provisions of the developing theory and politics of restructuring and an ability to put them creatively into practice and, naturally, not yield in the face of complexities and difficulties. But as yet by no means everyone, even among leadership cadres, has mastered the theoretical arsenal and practical method of restructuring.

At the same time fewer and fewer people still think that the restructuring is just another campaign that will soon pass, and that everything will "fall back into place." People are eagerly arguing and racking their brains over local and statewide problems, and not taking refuge in the old phrase: "Let the bosses think about it and decide." The time has come for everyone to think and decide. Improvement is needed not only in the many details, but in the whole of our complex military organism. Everything must be done as the restructuring goes along, without delay.

Public opinion in the military collectives is becoming an increasingly active motive force in the restructuring. It contains plenty of valuable ideas and practical proposals. Carefully studying and generalizing them is an important means of determining ways of deepening the restructuring in the Army and Navy.

The restructuring process is the implementation in practice of the objective law of the growth of the party's leading role in Soviet society. In restructuring itself the party raises the level of its political, organizational, and ideological activity up to the level of today's demands and tasks.

The changes and renewal in the Army and Navy also began with the restructuring of the work of party organizations, party committees, and political organs. Life shows that the state of affairs in the military collective is largely determined by how its party organization is restructuring itself.

Party organizations are called upon actively to seek to ensure that every communist leader is a model of the execution of military duty and high exactingness toward himself and his subordinates. Unfortunately, many people among us are still above criticism. Political organs do little to influence the style of management activity of commanding officers and staffs.

The activity of primary party organizations and their work style will determine how Komsomol and trade union (where they exist) organizations and all the personnel of units, ships, and institutions join in the restructuring. The activeness of party organizations and political organs will determine the communists' mastery of the conclusions and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January and June Plenums on questions of the theory and practice of restructuring and the extent to which they become the guide in the activity of the collective and of every serviceman.

To understand in depth and to support warmly and effectively the policy of restructuring, to master its theory and experience, to restructure yourself and fight for the restructuring, to seek and find ways to deepen it in the specific area of your own service activity -- there is no more noble, revolutionary-patriotic task for the Soviet person and Armed Forces serviceman.

This is no easy task. It requires the mobilization of forces, concentration and discipline, boldness and determination. And, most important, concrete action.